

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY OF THE WORLD

A COMPLETE REGISTER

Compiled by HOWARD D. GIBBS

Edited by HANS M. F. SCHULMAN



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K144



K143

(MOST ITEMS LISTED AVAILABLE FOR SALE)

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ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY OF THE WORLD

The First Comprehensive Register of the Odd, Curious and Primitive Money and Media of Exchange used throughout the world. With up-to-the-minute price quotations at which many of the pieces listed can be obtained.

BY H. D. GIBBS

What is money?—How would you answer this question. The best answer we ever heard was given to Farran Zerbe many years ago by a newsboy! "Money is what the other fellow will take for what he wants to sell."

Many centuries ago people did not use money. Most of them lived in small family groups, in caves, in crude huts. Their every thought was to get enough food to eat, enough clothing to wear and to protect themselves against the attacks of wild beasts and enemies.

As time went on, for one reason or another, they had to go farther away from home to get food. Maybe a fire caused by lightning destroyed the game on which they had depended for food, or maybe the fish disappeared from the nearby streams. So, in order to exist they had to explore new country and in doing so they found different people who had better weapons than they had. These people, instead of depending on a club or a stone axe, had bows and arrows tipped with hard points made of stone; they had warmer clothing also. Trade was established, and eventually, instead of living in small family groups, they began to form into tribes, and to select leaders.

Then they learned to domesticate animals and to raise grain to feed these animals. As their tribes grew, their villages became larger, their herds more extensive, they began to look for other tribes with whom they might trade their oxen for salt, or their sheep for cloth, but it was not always possible to find someone who wanted to trade a copper kettle, or a bolt of cloth for oxen or sheep and people began to search for some MEDIA that could be stored or easily carried which they could use to buy what they wanted.

They discovered that gold was much harder to find than silver, and silver much scarcer than copper. These metals should be in such shape that they could be easily carried on the person, and so they were made into rings that could be worn on the arms, around the neck, or carried in strings. Thus, money was born, and, as the Holy Bible says, "they weighed out rings of gold and silver."

This kind of "money" was satisfactory for a long time, but it had its disadvantages. The rings were not all the same size, they were not all of the same weight, nor the same purity; something better had to be found. Finally, the Greeks struck coins of definite fineness and definite weight, which they called "Statens" or "Standards."

As time went on, every civilized country had a currency, either struck or cast, which was accepted by their neighbors, but to this very day there are still people in out-of-the-way places, who use for money, materials and kinds of money which we consider strange. The natives of many parts of Africa have as yet not learned to have coined money, and work for "white man's money" only long enough to pay their tax, or buy something which they cannot obtain otherwise. They believe true wealth lies in the number of cattle, sheep, goats or chickens they have, or the number of brass or copper rings they can afford to place around the ankles, wrists, arms and necks of their wives.

But—are we moderns who consider ourselves civilized, really very different? Don't we like to cover our wives' fingers, wrists, necks, with diamonds and other jewelry, and their shoulders with furs? If you will carefully go over the Register of Odd and Curious Money, you will note that a considerable percentage of the crude native money is made in such a way that it can be worn somewhere on the person. This is a throwback to the days when life was far from secure and valuables had to be of such nature they could be worn. Also, the love of finery and decoration, resulted in money that could serve both as an ornament and ready medium.

All values have always been based on the "law of supply and demand!" To us Americans, a coinage of salt is hard to believe but just try to do without salt for a few



Stone Money 452

Shell String Money 456-470

Tobacco 480

Burma Silver Tok 629

Elephant Tail 16

shells and you would pay any price to obtain some. The natives in many parts of the world who **had** salt, found it a readily accepted medium of exchange with people who had none. Likewise, some natives had access to field iron ore, or were near to the sea coast where they could get it in trade; these people became skilled workers in iron and found a ready market for their products among people who had no local source of supply. South Sea Islanders had pearl shell available in unlimited quantities, and it was only a matter of time and labor to break the shells into small pieces, rub them on hard stone to make them round, patiently drill each small bead, and then string them on fibre which they made from many kinds of vines. But in a few places only could they find certain shells of a deep red color—and for these they had to trade other goods.

We readily accept, to any amount, coins of silver, copper or nickle. But are they money? Yes, because we accept them as such. In reality however, they are only tokens, not coins, as their intrinsic value is far below their face value. Our paper "money" is actually only a promissory note, or, in some cases, a certificate of deposit.

REGISTER OF ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY OF THE WORLD

COMPILED BY HOWARD D. GIBBS

This is the only register of Odd and Curious Money ever published, listing most of the varieties known **WITH THEIR VALUATIONS**. The valuations given are the actual prices for which these items can be purchased from a dealer. In many years of studying and collecting odd and curious money of the world, the compiler has gathered many duplicates, and to Mr. Schulman who has been kind enough to publish this list he has given his duplicates to dispose of. Therefore, the interested collector will be able to purchase many of the listed items.

H. D. GIBBS

	VALUE
P 1 ABALONE . Shells used by the Pacific Coast Indians in trade with the Indians in British Columbia	2.00
	3.50
P 2 ACMONITAL . Stainless steel coins issued in Italy and used there; also used for Albania after occupation	1.00
K 3 ADMIRALTY ISLANDS . South Seas. Small shells on short strings of one inch, attached to oblong piece of wood. PLATE	1.00
W 4 — Fine belt of native fibre with very small shell money dividing sections. Rare	20.00
K 5 AFGHANISTAN . Brass ring money, the ends of which have dragon heads. Rare. Size 2"	25.00
K 6 — Heavy solid silver ring money with very fine ornaments. Only specimen seen was from Ciani Collection. Rare. Size 3½"	65.00

AFRICA

P 7 ALGERIA . Solid silver ring money. 19th Century. Ornamental design. 3" diameter	25.00
K 8 — Hollow silver ring money with elaborate ornamentation. 3" diameter	30.00
P 9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN . Iron hoe money 4"x4". This was standard media along the White Nile River. Made in Khartum. Specimen from Anglo-Egyptian Museum	25.00
P10 — Iron spear money. Heavy. Made in Khartum, for trade. 2"x24"	15.00
P11 — Iron Axe money. 3"x10". PLATE	15.00
P12 — Solid silver ring money with very sharp-pointed ends. 3" diameter. PLATE (see also #486)	15.00
P13 ANGOLA . Portuguese W. Africa. Heavy brass ring money. 6"; and 1" thick	15.00
P14 — "Ensuba," or wife-buying money. Flat iron paddle-shaped money. 12 pieces buy a wife. 4½"x14". PLATE	20.00
P15 — Woven cloth money made from native fibre	15.00
X16 — Arm rings made of rattan. (Rings of elephant tall hairs with ivory ornaments and tobacco in round coils were also in use in Angola. See under Elephant Tails.) PLATES . Salt in cones	—



ODD MONEY

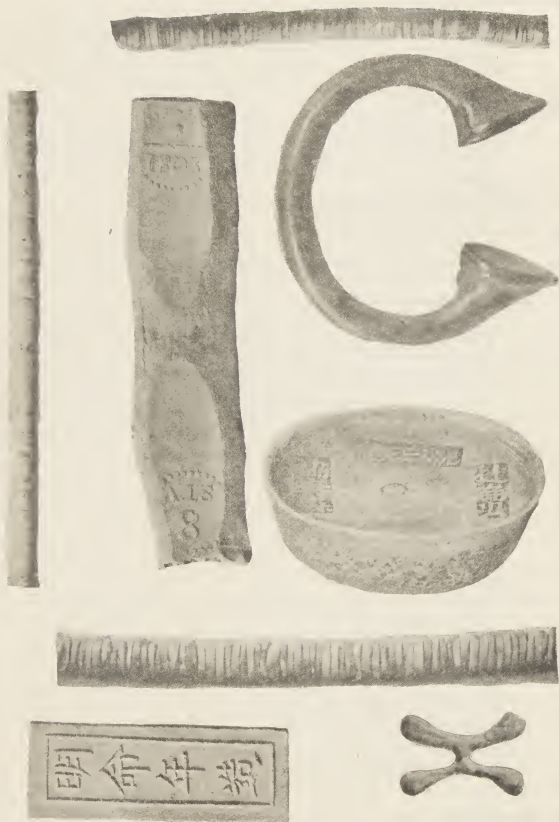
Ensuba 48.

Baluba Cross 24.

Spear Money 37-8.

Iron Axe Money 11.

Japan Ring Money
367.



Three strings of shell money 456, 470, 582. Benin ring money 33. Copper Java bar 380. Kettle drum shaped sycee 223. Annam silver one ounce 99, 86a. Baluba cross 23.

P17	ASHANTI. West Africa. These people were very skilled workers in copper and brass and fabricated brass pieces in shapes of human figures, reptiles, insects and other animals. These brass pieces were used for money and to weigh gold dust, if available. A more detailed story on this was published in THE NUMISMATIC REVIEW.) Ashanti weights generally are 1"x1", however, some larger sizes are known. Their values range from \$5.00 upwards. Quite a few rare ones have been seen, from \$20.00 to \$30.00	—
P18a	BABYLONIA. Inscribed clay tablets—square, oblong, and conical, were used in recording business and financial transactions and as receipts for the exchange of property. The value of these tablets range from \$20.00 to \$75.00 and enough of them seem to be available for collectors. We have several pieces (duplicates in Mr. Gibbs' collection with full translations	—
P18b	2000 B. C. Weight—value, 1 Ox. Shape of head of Ox. Very rare	100.00
P19	BAMOO AND DAHOMEY, West Africa. Brass money in the shape of a Tree Frog. See Illustration	35.00
P20	— Lizard or crocodile-shaped brass money. Quite large. About 5". See Illustration	30.00
P21	— Bird-shaped money in brass. See illustration. The natives used these items until very recently. These subjects were the ones most familiar to them	25.00
K22	BELGIUM-CONGO. Wife-buying money. Large copper cross, "Lunkana," used by the Baluba people only to purchase a wife. Made of native copper, 6x6". The large crosses are very rare and have been the subject of many interesting articles. PLATE	50.00
KP23	A small cross in the form of an H, found on the Lulaba River in the ruins of the old city of Zimbabwe. These little crosses were used many years ago. Small size today are quite rare. Plate	7.50
P24	— Other sizes of wife-buying cross money are known: 1x3¼" 2½1½", 4x3", all of which are valued at (see illustration)	15.00
P25	— Ring money of very heavy brass, without ornaments, worn around the neck. Average size 5½x1"	20.00
K26	— Flexible copper ring money to be worn around the arm was used. It resembles wire coil. Average size 2". Also known in brass	10.00
K27	— Very colorful ring money composed of brass, copper, leather and trade beads. Size, 2". Attractive	10.00
P28	— Flexible iron ring money on native fibre. Used until recently	10.00
P29	— Iron arrow heads were used as media between different tribes and are very scarce	10.00
P30	— Ivory ring money was used, but is very rare. An item of very dark color has been seen	25.00
P31	— Cloth money woven by natives from grass was a regular unit of exchange. Standard size, 10x18"	10.00
X32	— "Trumbash." Iron money in the form of a crude throwing-knife. Very well known among Belgian Numismatists, and listed in their publications. Resembles iron hoe money called Akika or Spade. See Plate	—
K33	BENIN. West Africa. Bronze ring money. Very heavy. Ornamented with human faces. 3". Such fine bronze work was entirely unknown until recently, when the British sent a punitive expedition and captured their city. Interesting books have been published on the subject. The few pieces found are mostly in museums, although the items catalogued here are from dealer's sources, and thus available for sale	—
K34	— Dark bronze ring money used by the so-called "higher class." Much finer workmanship	145.00
P35	— Modern bronze ring money with flat ends and no ornaments made in Birmingham. These pieces are very common and were used by the English in their trading with the natives. See Illustration. PLATE	5.00
X36	— Native specimens of the Birmingham type, sometimes made of iron. Very rare	25.00
K37	CAMEROUNS. French W. Africa. Wife buying money. Long iron spear shaped. Twelve would buy a wire. Scarce. About 30". PLATE	7.50
P38	— Same, but shorter. About 12". (These pieces are definitely not weapons,	
P39	— Heavy brass money worn on ankles by women. 4"x4"	25.00
P40	— Brass neck ring money. Very heavy and very large. These attractive pieces of ring money are very rarely met with, and seldom offered for sale. 6"x6½"	25.00

P41	— Brass neck ring money of lighter weight and about the same size (6")	20.00
P42	— Same, but very light weight and much thinner. Same size	20.00
P43	— Brass arm ring money with very attractive ornaments, found in two sizes, 3"x1½" and 2"x2½". Each valued at	10.00
P44	— "Mimbass" Miniature iron spears, used as money only, as they are too delicate to have been used for any other purpose. See Illustration. (True Size). PLATE. (single pieces)	2.00
P45	— "Mimbass." Also used in a unit of about 75 pieces tied together. Such a unit is quite rare	100.00
The above-named items are used by the Bulu, Ka-Ka and Abong- Abong Tribes.		
X46	— Coils of many feet of copper or brass wire worn around the arms, angles of neck were used as money—(Farran Zerbe discovered a type of money, formerly unknown, consisting of large, very thin copper plates.)	25.00
X47	— Salt in Baskets.	25.00
P48	— Club-shaped money. Heavy iron wife-buying money or Ensuba. It was used by the Bizzon Tribe in the part of the French Camerouns called Yokoduma. Weight, fifteen pounds. Earliest iron money of Africa. See Illustration	25.00
P49	EGYPT. About 200 B. C. Early glass ring money Very rare. 3"	25.00
P50	— About 200 B. C. Early bronze ring money. Heavy patina. 4"	35.00
P51	— About 1500 A. D. Solid silver ring money. Carved ends. 3"	25.00
KPW52	— Arabic glass coin weights, used as coins, are found in three sizes, The large size is values at 2.50. The medium size 1.50. The small size 1.00	
P54	— Cleopatra. Bronze coin with her portrait. Generally listed under odd and curious money; in average condition	15.00
K55	ETHIOPIA (Abyssinia). Ivory ring money. Many sizes and weights are used, but the average size found is about 1½"x4". Very fine	40.00
P56	— Large Salt Brick Money. 4 equal 1 Maria Theresa Dollar, 3x3x14"	35.00
P57	— "Bourjoukes" or glass bead money made from old bottles. Scarce	25.00
P58	— Ivory. Hippopotamus Teeth Money. the teeth are very rare	10.00
P59	— Maria Theresa Thaler, 1780. Silver coin originally struck in Vienna and the standard medium of exchange in Africa or Near East. Natives became so accustomed to these silver coins and would not accept any others or with any other date, that the Vienna mint, and later the London and Rome mints, continued to strike these thalers with the date 1780, which are still being accepted in Ethiopia. Also called "Levant Thalers." Extremely fine	2.50
P61	GOLD COAST. W. Africa. Copper ring money 2x2½"	3.50
K62	KONOKRY COAST. West Africa. Long Iron "Penny." Wing at one end, and tail at other. Similar to Gizzi, but longer. Scarce. Also see Lot 573	15.00
K63	— Iron coins of six feet length are known, and a specimen can be seen at the American Numismatic Society and in Gibbs collection. None was ever offered for sale. Very rare	—
K64	MOROCCO. Solid silver ornate ring money made from dirhems. About 1700 A.D. Very nice. Scarce. Size 3"	35.00
P65	NYANGA. Victoria. Congo. Long copper bar money, ¾x12. This is the standard unit imported by white traders, and used by natives to make copper wire bracelets, arm and neck rings. Slightly oval and believed to have been made from tram wire brought from Europe.	12.00
P66	— Flexible copper wire wrapped around native fibre. 3"	5.00
P67	— Stiff brass wire. 2"x3"	5.00
KW68	SIERRA LEONE. West Africa. Gizzi Tribe. The coin " with a Soul." Long hand-wrought iron penny with tail and wing. If broken, the "soul" escapes, and the coin is no longer current, until re-incarnated by the Medicine Man of the tribe (for a fee, of course). Interesting. Size 14". "Reincarnated" specimens have been offered for sale, and are noticeable by a slight irregularity at the point where the coin was broken	7.50

Some more very interesting information on this most popular of the odd and curious money is given below. SEE PLATE.

The following history is from a high official of the Liberian Government.

"This money was used, and is still used, to a limited extent, in the Western

Province of the Liberian Hinterland, which comprises the area inhabited by the Gbandia, Meadi, Gissies, Kpelles, Lorma and Gola peoples. These sixty pieces of iron valued in 1933-1936, when I was Revenue Agent in this Province, about 24 cents to 36 cents according to the fluctuation of the exchange market up there, that is, tax-paying time and the intervening period. During taxpaying time silver money, or the then British West African Currency, was much in demand, hence iron money was quickly, and cheaply, exchanged for silver with which to pay taxes. After taxes were paid, iron money became dearer, or its value increased, when forty pieces of iron would be equivalent to 24 cents. Iron money was, and is still in a lesser degree used as a medium of exchange for any commodities or service within that area; even marriage dowries for the natives were, and are, paid in this money, and a man who had acquired a lot of this money had by virtue of its bulk a separate hut in which to store it. It also possesses the intrinsic value of being easily converted to cutlasses, hoes, and other farming implements.

I have had considerable inconveniences and delay in acquiring specimens of this money because of the distance of these chiefdoms from Monrovia and the absence of vehicular roads all the way up, the farthest point being about 350 miles."

The following extract from Katharine Fowler-Lunn's interesting book "The Gold Misus," published in 1938 by W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., should also be found of value. This appears on pages 74 and 75.

"At Kailahun (Sierra Leone) I saw Kissi pennies for the first time. They are thin iron rods, sixteen inches long, twisted and forged by hand. They are the currency of the area, being interchangeable in the three countries. A dozen of them make a shilling. I watched a native parade into market carrying on his head a squealing pig neatly bound with raffia, and return home with the pig replaced by a great bundle of these pennies. It would not be easy to steal a fortune under such circumstances.

This was one of the few places left where bartering was done with tokens. English money was being rapidly introduced or straight barter as carried on. Gone were the days when the natives buried their few pennies under a tree."

- P69 **SIERRA LEONE.** Salt money. Salt pounded in bamboo basket. 3x14". Sealed at ends with mud. Ten of these went to the father of the bride who donated one for the wedding feast. Rare 25.00
 K70 — Cowrie Shells. Still current in this country. Do note that these shells are only money if one end is broken off for the purpose of stringing. Perfect ones may be worth 25c, but are not money. PLATE each .50
 P71 **TRIPOLI.** North Africa Solid Silver Ring Money. Period 1600 A.D. 25.00

(END OF SECTION ON AFRICAN MONEY.)

- AGATE Used for money in many parts of the World. (See Mexico, American Indian.)
 P72 — CHINA. Agate Palace money in various shape Chien Lung 1735 A.D. Remarkable for its color and workmanship 35.00
 P73 — CHINA. A remarkable oblong plaque of wonderful workmanship. Note how the artist utilized the defects in the original slab to bring out the different colors. Extremely rare. Chien Lung. Grey, blue and brown. Inscr. on back 150.00
 ALASKA and BRITISH COLUMBIA. See also Buttons, Copper plate money, Haida, Fish Hook Money, Hudson Bay Money, Rawhide, etc.
 P75 — Polar Bear Large Teeth. Highly-prized media of exchange 3.00
 P76 — Copper plate money, many sizes and shapes. Values \$5.00 to \$25.00. See also Sweden. These copper plates are generally quite crude from exposure. (Sweden) —
 W77 Almonds (Bitter). Used as small money in Baddam Province, India —
 XX78 ALOR ISLAND. Dutch East Indies. A very odd money, shaped like a tall drum, made of brass, was formerly used there. Rare. Values by size, from \$200.00 to \$500.00. Specimens known to be in the Knox Collection (Buffalo)-Gibbs (Pittsburg) —
 P79 ALPACA. A metal used to strike 20 Heller pieces, Austria 1.00
 P80 AMAZON RIVER. (So. America.) 3 1/2" Iron spear money. Spear head used by Germans in trading with natives. See Harpoon money. PLATE 15.00

ALUMINUM. Widely used, particularly for war emergency coins
 ALUMINUM-BRONZE. Now widely used throughout the world
 AMBER. An important media in early and medieval periods. Highly prized
 in Egypt, Lithuania, Russia. Found mostly on the shores of the Baltic.
 Specimens containing certain embedded insects were very valuable



British Columbia fishhook money 299, 475.

- AMERICAN INDIANS. See listings under Arrowheads, Axe, Beads, Claws, clay, native copper, pyrites, trade beads, teeth, flint, wampum, floating money, terracotta, mica, pearls, chalcedony, jasper, agate, hematite, galena, etc. (See Dickeson, for History.)
- K86a ANNAM. See Cambodia, Burma, Laos, Annam silver bars. 1 ounce PLATE 12.50
- P86b ANTIMONY. Lumps of this metal were used as money on the Island of Ceylon and to make the early bullet-shaped coins of Siam, mostly the bullets of $4\frac{3}{4}$ tical. Elephart design. About 15th Century. Do not confuse with modern pure silver Bullets. Rare 35.00
- AMULETS. See China, Japan, Tibet, Also Temple Coins
- ANT NOSE or Ghost Head Coin. See China
- P89a ARABIA. Large Hollow Silver ornately carved ring money. Rare. 3" 35.00
- P89b — Very unusual stone amulet. Long Inscription. Rare 35.00
- K90 — Persian Guli. Long silver larin or fish hook money made from melted dirhems. Very fine. Size: 2" 10.00
- P91 ARMENIA. Heavy solid silver ring money. Ad 1500. Rare. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ 30.00
- KP92 — Iron arrowhead money used in trade with Persians. Rare 10.00
- ARROW HEAD MONEY. American Indian
 (Note: See also Belgium Congo (Africa) Camerouns, Japan, China.)
- AUSTRALASIA. See Green Stone, New Zealand, Triodia Guam.
- AXE MONEY. Stone and flint axes were traded in all parts of the world in early days. French, Dutch and English introduced iron axes to American Indians, making the axes standard trade goods. (See Aztec (Mexico), China, Inca, Luristan, Greenstone, Nephrite, New Guinea, New Zeauand.)
- AZTEC. Indians of Mexico. See under Mexico.
- XX97 BAG MONEY. Heavy silver bar in shape of horsehide bags used in transporting wheat in Russia. See under Russia. Also see Germany. (A bar is called grivna). PLATE 150.00
- BAMBOO. See China
- BAR Money. See Cambodia, Ceylon, Chira, Japan, Java, Laos States, Russia, Siam, U. S. Teritorial, Russia
- BEADS. Beads made of all conceivable materials have been universally used as money and to decorate the Natives had their own beads of many materials and the white traders introduced bright-colored trade beads in exchange for native produce.
- BEAN MONEY. See Japan.
- BEARD MONEY. See Russia.
- P105 BEETLE MONEY. Dried iridescent beetles used in Ecuador, Peru and Brazil 3.50

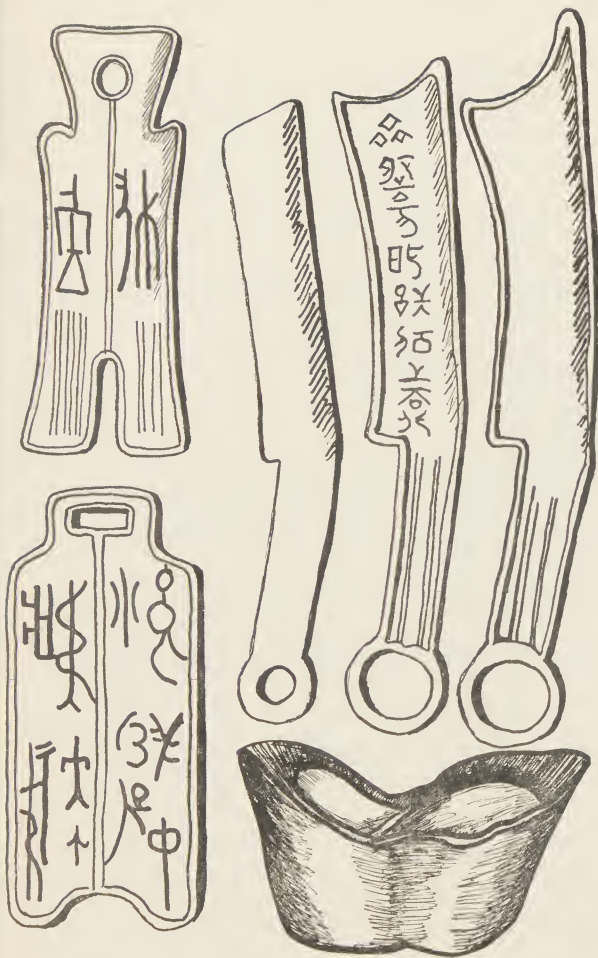
P106	BEETLE WING. Armband money Urubá tribe, Brazil. Over 50 pieces, together	35.00
KP107	BEGGAR MONEY. Small coins were issued in Lithuania in 1925, valued at about one-tenth cent. Citizens gave them to beggars, who, finding their "take" diminishing, agreed to destroy all pieces given to them. A committee met at the end of each day and threw all such coins into the Baltic. (See also Coins Of The World.)	1.00
	BELL MONEY. See China, Mexico, Inca, Russia. We have ancient Roman bells at \$15-\$25. A peculiar money in iron of single bell shape was formerly used in Fomaban, West Africa, and double iron bells in the Belgian Congo. As they are never offered for sale we cannot quote valuations	
K109	BESSARABIA. Heavy solid silver ring money, finely carved, Rare. Size 3". Made from Russian silver coins	40.00
XX110	BIRCHBARK. Finely made die-struck tokens used in Sweden. Very rare.	25.00
XX111	BOAR TUSKS. Natives of South Sea Islands captured wild boars, removed two teeth from the upper jaw permitting tusks of lower jaw to curve upward. Tusks with complete circle are very valuable, and double circle, extremely rare. Value	25.00
K112	BOAT MONEY. (Annam). Base silver bar with ends turned up resembling a boat or canoe. Design in center. Scarce. Size: 3-4"	15.00
	(See also China (Sycees) and Cambodia.)	
K113	1. puer copper, small 2½" pieces of boat money	7.50
	BONE MONEY. American Indians used bone discs. Arrowheads of bone were used for money in China. Human finger bones and teeth along with beads, were used by the Sioux. South Sea Islanders had bone and shell sticks worn through the nose and ears, and used for money. Shark vertebrae. See also Ivory.	
P115	BONE AMULETS OR FUNERAL MONEY. In China, Bone tongue-shaped pieces with dragons at top were placed on tongue of the dead. Period: Pre-Tschou, 1200 BC. Very fine and extremely rare. Sizes 1x3" or 1x5". Valued at	35.00
	BRACTEATES. Thin uniface silver coins made by wooden dies. See Germ.	
P117a	BRAZIL. Amazon River front Trade Spear Money. Large 20.00 Small	10.00
P117b	— Feather Money. Flamingo feathers on native fibre cloth. Paco Nova Tribe	30.00
P117d	— Matto Grosso District Egret Feather Money	10.00
P117c	— Urubu Tribe, Red Feather Money	5.00
P117f	— Rio Branco District Feather Money Ring	25.00
P117g	— Xingu District Large Flamingo Feather Money on native woven cloth. Rare	15.00
P117h	— Clay Money. Marajo District Clay Money. Odd face. Rare	20.00
P117i	— Tea Money. Manaus District. Trade money in form of snakes, turtles, birds, (full history with each) Never published nor offered before. Very unusual and interesting. Fine specimens. See 608a. PLATE, also P-609	20.00
P117j	— Smaller pieces, commoner shapes	10.00
P117	— Flamingo feathers on native fibre cloth. Paco Nova Tribe	30.00
X118	BREAD MONEY. Eskimos in Alaska used a dried bread, hard as stone, for trading purposes. Usually about 3x3½". Valued at	25.00
X119	BRIDGE MONEY. See China	
P120a	BRITISH COLOMBIA. Copper Money. Heavy Patina. Flat plates. Average 2 to 5". See also Alaska	10.00
P120b	— HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Silver trade earrings. Very rare and traded to Indians for ONE BEAVER SKIN. Pair	15.00
P120c	— Pearl Shell Button Money with brass shank. Traded to Indians for furs and valued at ONE MARTIN SKIN. Rare	5.00
	BRONZE. Universally used. First as a medium of exchange, then as money and now as coins. Bronze rings were probably first money	—
	BULLET MONEY. Siam. Silver coins made from round bars of silver, then cut at the ends turned together; in denominations from 1/64 to 80 Tical.	



ODD MONEY

Mimbass or small spear 44. Celtic gold ring money #2401-2. Packsaddle 492.
Bullet money 123g. Cowrie shell 70, 161. Burma tok 630.

KWP123a	1/64, Very rare	20.00
KWP123b	1/32, Rare	15.00
KWP123c	1/16	10.00
KWP123d	$\frac{1}{8}$	5.00
KWP123e	$\frac{1}{4}$	5.00
KWP123f	$\frac{1}{2}$	7.50
KWP123g	1 Tical. PLATE	2.00
KWP123h	2 Tical	7.50
KWP123i	4 Tical	15.00
KWP123j	Complete Set 1/64 to 4	75.00
KWP123k	Set $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4	27.50
The 8 and 10 Tical are very rare. The 20-40-80 were struck on the cremation of the King's Mother and used chiefly for presentation purposes. All are very rare and valued several hundred dollars each.		
P124	$4\frac{1}{4}$ Tical Antimony with Elephant design. Early 15th Century. Very rare	35.00
X125	Lead musket balls were in common use as change during Colonial days, in U. S.	
X126	BURLAP MONEY. Notes printed on burlap were used in Germany during Inflation period 1919-22.	
K127	BURMA. A most unusual coin. Heavy silver ring money for wear on the arm. Heavy spikes for use as a weapon in hand to hand combat and as a protection against sword slashes. This combined wealth in portable form, a weapon and a shield. Specimen from the celebrated Ciani Collection is the only one seen. This was formerly the property of Sarah Bernhardt, the French actress, who received it from King Thebaw of Burma. Extremely rare and valuable. Size 5"	250.00
K128	BURMA. Hollow silver money. In imitation of the foregoing. Worn on the arm. No. spikes. Very fine. Rare. Size 4"	15.00
	BUTTONS. Large pearly shell buttons with copper or brass shank were standard trade goods and valued at one marten skin in Alaska. Smaller pearl shell buttons were also used because the natives decorated their blankets with them. Hudson's Bay Company used them when purchasing furs and walrus tusks. (See British Columbia.)	
WK130	COCOA BEANS. Small money among the Aztec and Maya Indians	.50
	CALICO. Highly-colored cloth. A popular and standard medium in Africa and the South Sea Islands. Values were based on quality, length and width. Specimen located from Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Group, Solomon Islands. Small size	—
P132	CAMBODIA. Heavy Boat-shaped Silver Ingot, 5x1x $\frac{1}{4}$. 10 Taels. Rare. PLATE	150.00
P133	— Silver Ingot, ends flattened. Long inscription. 10 Tael. PLATE	65.00
P134a	— Battambang. Uniface fuang used in ruby mines, as mining token	1.00
	CANDY MONEY. The white traders found the Eskimos so fond of candy that GUM DROPS became a regular part of their trade goods and were accepted in part payment for furs, ivory, etc.	
	CANOE SHAPE MONEY. (See Boat Money.) Copper pieces from one to four inches made of bronze were used in the Laos States of Siam	
	CANVAS MONEY. Inflation notes were printed in Germany 1919-22	
	CARAPACE (Shield) Money. (See China)	
X138	CARDBOARD MONEY. Used in many countries, particularly during WORLD War I in Germany, France, Austria. Value 25c to \$2.00	
	CARNELIAN. Finely carved amulets used in China. (See Chinese Turkestan.) American Indians also used it in form of beads	
	CATTLE (Oxen). The Universal medium of exchange since the beginning of Barter. To this very day, many tribes in Africa compute their wealth by the number of cattle they own	
P141	CAUCASIAN RING MONEY. Heavy, ornately carved torque or neck ring money of pure silver. Carried as portable wealth, ornamentation and protection in battle	50.00 to 250.00
BH142	CELTIC MONEY RINGS.	Gold 100.00-500.00
K143	CEYLON. Silver Fish Hook Money. Bent silver wire with inscription. 1". PLATE	5.00
K144	— Silver. Hair Pin Money. Long straight silver wire money. Rare. Size, 2". Made from Arabic coins. PLATE	12.00
X145	The Dutch Government struck long, thick copper bars of $4\frac{1}{4}$ stivers as there was a shortage of silver. Very rare	150.00



ODD MONEY Imitation pu money 229. Knife money 172, 169, 168.
Boat money sycee of 10 tacl 210.

CHALCEDONY. Used as money by Aztec, Maya, and North American Indians. (See Mexico).
 CHAMOIS. Inflation money was printed on chamois in Germany 1919-23
 CHEESE. It has been claimed that small compressed cheese stamped with indelible ink, with Russian Eagle and value, circulated in Siberia during World War I. We cannot authenticate

CHINA—Tchou Dynasty, About 1200-350 B. C.

(All coins listed are bronze, unless otherwise noted.)

PK149	ANT NOSE (or Ghost Head) Coin. Small bronze coin with "face"-like character in Archaic Chinese. Fine	10.00
PK150	ARROW HEAD MONEY. Short. About 2"	10.00
PK151	— Long shank, 5"	20.00
P152	ANE MONEY. 2x3½. Pieces with fine patina. Very rare	35.00
PK153	BELL Money. Varieties. Valued at from \$20.00 to \$50.00. A small bell sells for	15.00
PK154	BELL MONEY. In jade. Finest jade. Small size	50.00
PK155	— — Large, 2x3". Extremely rare	150.00
K156	BUCKLE MONEY. Bronze. 1½x1½"	15.00
P157	BRIDGE (or "Tingle-dangle") coin. Ornamented	17.50
P158	— Dragon head at each end. Very rare	35.00
P159	— In Jade. Extremely Rare	500.00
PK160a	— Plain bronze. Perfect. PLATE	12.50
K160b	BRONZE MONEY. Bird Shape	35.00
K160c	— Animal	40.00
K160d	— Cicada	50.00
K160e	— Standing figure	35.00
K160f	— Cat	35.00
K160g	— Rooster	35.00
K161	COWRIE. Metal and horn cowrie shells	10.00
P162	CORRUGATED CASH. Rarest of all early bronze coins of China. Represented a bolt of cloth or silk. Known in but few American collections. Resembles "lily root"	50.00
P163	FISH SHAPE BRONZE. Known for centuries in Chinese numismatic works but actual specimens unknown until 1910. 3" long. Very rare	25.00
PK164	— In old archaic brown jade	450.00
X165	GRATER MONEY. A large amulet type piece is pictured in native works. Most specimens seem to be doubtful	—
KP166	HALBARD HEAD MONEY. Very rare. Looks like a bent axe. 4" wide from handle. Fine patina. Only a picture can describe this rare piece. PLATE	150.00
P167	— We have also seen another, not quite so perfect but very rare, therefore	90.00
—	— We known of some rare types valued at \$200.00 and more	—
KPZ168	KNIFE MONEY. Earliest, sharp-point, uninscribed, 10". Extremely rare type. Ordos (which means type of the old culture in North China.) PLATE	75.00
P169	— BC 1200-770 KAN-TAN or Straight Back Knife. Very rare. Size 6". PLATE	25.00
PK170	— BC 1200-770 Thin Knife with very long points. Rare. PLATE	10.00
K171	— BC 770-250. Large Scimitar-shape. Inscribed. (Curved dagger-shape)	7.50
K172	— Ming Dynasty Razor or Commoner type knife. Blunt point. 5". PLATE	2.50
X173	LILY ROOT. An odd-shaped bronze piece. Valuable and rare. Looks like a group of small rectangular bars combined together	—
KWP174	PANTS or "PU" MONEY. Square-toed. Made in An Yang City. Nice Patina. 2". PLATE	3.00
P175	— Many other varieties made in different cities are known	3.00
KWP176	— Round Shoulder, Round-toed are somewhat rarer and range in value from \$3.50 to \$5.00. PLATE	—
KP177	— Square Shoulder, POINTED TOE. Rare, 3½" (Square toe)	10.00
P178	RANSOM MONEY. A "Pu"-shaped bronze with round shoulders but inscription upside down. Used to pay fines. Rare	25.00
P179	RING Money. Early bronze. Heavy Patina. 1" Diameter	10.00
KP180	SHIELD OR CARAPACE MONEY. Bronze 1x1. Fine patina. Rare. Also called button money	10.00

KP181	— Same but round	10.00
	Some rare types are known to have brought high prices. (\$100.00).	
P182	SPADE MONEY. FIRST COIN OF THE WORLD. Uninscribed, large size, hollow handle, miniature barden spade. Long, sharp points. 3x6". Perfect. Very rare. PLATE	100.00
KP183	— Smaller, absolutely perfect-shaped spade with inscription meaning "8" in Ancient character. 3½x2". Rare. PLATE	50.00
P184	— Similar large spade but name of City. Unedited and of greatest rarity. Found in Shensi	150.00
P185	STONE MONEY. Pre-Tschon Archaic, 1200 B. C. Tongue-shape. Very dark patina on white stone. Very rare	35.00
P186	WEIGHT MONEY. Bronze pieces in various animal shapes are believed to have been used in barter. We have located a few thick bridge or arch shape. Heavy patina. This piece is valued at	10.00

CHINA, after the Tschou Dynasty

P187	BAMBOO. Talley Sticks. ½x3. Inscribed with their cash value	5.00
KP188	— — ¼x8. Inscribed. Very interesting	5.00
KP189	— Rare, beautiful, long pieces. 3, 4 inches. Rare	20.00
W190	— Bamboo and Ivory Tokens for Gambling. Some common pieces	5.00

More about Bamboo Money

For three thousand years the main coin of China was the well-known round cash, and it certainly is strange to find the currency take on a different shape. Bamboo money was supposed to become an entirely new type of currency; its style is almost unique in numismatic history.

The narrow tablets are supposedly imitated from ancient metal checks originally current in the city of Tsi-an, capital of Shantung, as far back as A. D. 1275. Circulation went farther and they were found all over China but particularly near the Yangtse River. This "additional" money was issued by small banks, exchange houses and business firms to serve as small currency according to the value indicated. These coins usually also list the names of issuers and their addresses. Circulation was localized, some were accepted as checks—others were used for calculating (tallies). The values are listed in cash. We know of from 1000 to 1 cash denominations; the sizes are different, the longest pieces being 6 inches, the shortest, 1 inch.

The inscriptions burned in with a stamping iron are usually in relief; some pieces have counterstamps, added later, against fraud.

We have found that these interesting pieces usually sell at \$5.00 each, but some rare ones are priced at \$20.00 and up. A rack with several bamboo sticks hanging from it—almost unknown is available priced at \$875.00.

P191	COIN MOULDS. All early coins of China were cast in moulds made from clay, wood, bronze, etc. Bronze Mould for six coins. Rare	100.00
K192	COWRIE SHELLS. Shells were used for many centuries and were imitated in clay, bronze, stone, jade, wood and ivory	10.00
WP193	FRYING PAN AMULET. Very odd piece with mirror-like handle	10.00
W194	FUNERAL MONEY. Many ancient Chinese coins have survived because it was the custom to bury money with the dead. In recent years it became the custom to bury imitation money and most of these were made of papier machee, or tin foil pasted on cardboard. (See Imitation Mexican Dollars)	9.00
KP196	HUNDRED CASH. An interesting coin with a curious story. In the period of Hsien Feng 1850-1862) it was not unusual for one province to have a ten cash coin larger than a 50 cash in some other. In one province, they cast a 100 Cash that was very thick, broad and heavy. A German travelling agent recognized that the metal value was far in excess of the face. He bargained with the Chief Mandarins and sold them a cargo of agricultural implements, guns, war munitions, etc. and specified that payment was to be made in these heavy 100 cash pieces. In order to keep their bargain, the country was diligently searched to provide proper payment with the result that most of them were melted for their metal content and these specimens are now very rare. 100 Cash. Very heavy, sells for	20.00



ODD MONEY from top to bottom 132 Boat money 20 tael. 160a Bridge.
 170 Knife. 122 Spade. 620 Pilgrim money. 166 Halbard head.
 133 Chair money of 10 tael.

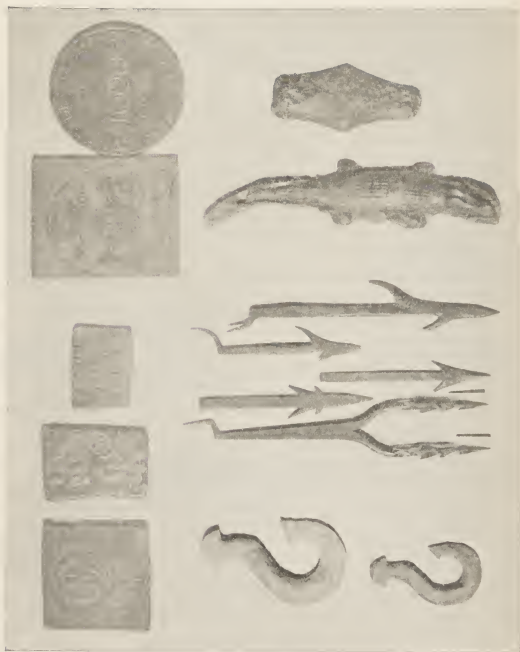
K197	50 Cash. Very heavy	15.00
K198	IVORY. Talley sticks were made of ivory. Very attractive and scarce	15.00
X199	JADE. See our special section for a remarkable collection of Palace Money	
K200	KEY MONEY. Wang Mang (AD 9-23). Key-shape, 500 or 1000 Cash. Rare. About 3". Genuine	50.00
K201	— Smaller, thinner variety. Rarer	75.00
X202	MILLION CASH. A very large coin is known, but very rare	50.00
P203	PAPER MONEY PRINTING PLATES. In use in China, Tibet and other places. Plates made from copper, brass, bronze, wood, buffalo horn, and ivory.	75.00
P204	— 4" and 20x1"	100.00
PKW205	SYCEE. Silver Ingots. Shoe or Boat-shape. ½ Tael	5.00
PKW206	1 Tael	10.00
PKW207	2 Tael	20.00
PKW208	3 Tael	50.00
PKW209	5 Tael	50.00
PKW210	10 Tael	50.00
PKW211	20 Tael	75.00
PKW212	50 Tael (weighs over 70 ounces) PLATE	150.00
PKW213	LOAF OR SQUARE SHAPE. 1 Tael	50.00
PKW214	2 Tael	50.00
PKW215	3 Tael	100.00
PKW216	5 Tael	100.00
PKW217	10 Tael	150.00
PKW218	20 Tael	200.00
PKW219	50 Tael	300.00
PKW220	SNAIL SHAPE. Uninscribed. ½ Tael	15.00
PKW221	1 Tael	20.00
PKW222	KETTLE or DRUM-SHAPE SYCEES are equivalent in value to the regular boat-shape pieces. ½ Tael 10.00; 1 Tael 15.00; 2 Tael 25.00; 5 Tael 50.00	
PKW223	10 Tael. PLATE	50.00
PKW224	20 Tael	100.00
K225	TALLEY STICKS. Bronze Bar Coin 5½x2¼. Rare	10.00
KP226	— See also Bamboo. Large 5½x7½". Longer inscr. (Talley Sticks were used in early England. Very rare)	25.00
PK228	TEA BRICKS. Compressed tea in various sizes was used in China, Mongolia, Tibet, Turkestan and Siberia	100.00
WK229	TEMPLE COINS, or amulets. Sold by the priests in the Temples to bring good luck, ward off evil, etc. Many round varieties, \$1.00 to \$3.00. PLATE	—
WK230	Horse Type 1.00 to 10.00	—
P232	TORTOISE SHAPE. Bronze Token, Turtle-shape. Used as pass to Secret Societies. Doorkeeper had the male. In Collections we gen- erally find the female	25.00
	TREE Money. Chinese cash were cast in long strips and individual pieces were then broken off, smoothed and placed in circulation. Com- plete castings, or "trees," are extremely rare	—
P233	— Single Tree. Consisting of about 40 cash along two sides. PLATE	125.00
K234	— Double Tree. Consisting of about 80 cash. 24x4"	175.00
W235	— Small specimen	50.00
K235a	CHINESE COPIES. There are a number of copies of very rare early Chinese coins which are good only for comparison with older pieces, or for display. Each	1.50
K236	CHINESE TURKESTAN. Beautiful deep-red Carnelian Amulet coin. 1". Extr. Rare	50.00

END OF SECTION OF CHINESE MONEY)

CHISEL-SHAPED COINS. See Mexico (Aztec); also, Inca

CHOCOLATE DISC MONEY. See Mexico

X239	CICADA or Locust Money. (See China). Coins made of Jade are buried on the tongue of the dead. Very rare	100.00
P240	CLAW MONEY. American Indian. Eagle Claw, Sioux	3.00



ODD MONEY. Leather money 393, 394, 394, 396. Coal money 254. Alaskan
 fish hook money 299. Harpoon money 331. Tin crocodile 270.
 Russian grivna 97, 408.

P241	— Hawk, Ute	3.00
P242	— Badger, Blackfeet	3.00
P243	— Cougar (Mountain Lion)	3.00
K244	— Japan. 700 B. C. Small claw money "Magatama"	10.00
	CLAY MONEY. Clay coins and tokens have been used in many countries	—
K245	— Chinese. Clay coins used when burying, to fool the Gods	6.00
W246	— American, Round clay discs. Tennessee	1.00
P247	— Ceylon, Round coin with elephant. Ex. Rrare. Ten Eyck Coll.	25.00
P243	— Inca, Peru. Money in shape of animals. Very rare	25.00
P249	— Aztec, Mexico. Ornamented round discs. Rare	20.00
W250	— Meixco, Digger Indians. Clay Gambling Tokens	3.50
251	— Puerto Rico. Shape of human face. Bird head. Reptile and lizard head.	—
	Animal head. Each of these clay coins. (Also, see Brazil)	20.00
	CLOTH MONEY. Standard sizes of cloth have been part of the currency in many countries. Aztec and Maya in Mexico generally used this medium. See Calico, Mat money, Angola and Belgian Congo under Africa	—
	CLUB SHAPED MONEY. See Africa. Also, Greenstone	—
X254	COAL MONEY. Round discs of Lignite left by the early Romans are found at Kimmeredge in Ireland. Rothenbach, Germany struck coins of compressed coil during inflation period 1919-23. PLATE	—
K255	— Ireland coil money. Dollor size. Earliest period	75.00
K256	COB MONEY. Term to describe thick crude silver coins of Spanish America. Dollar-size	10.00
X257	COCOANUT DISCS. Many of the South Sea Island shell money strings are made of such discs	—
	COCOA BEANS. Used by Aztec and Maya tribes	—
	COIN MOULDS. See China	—
	COLOMBIA GOLD MONEY OF INCAS. See Inca	—
X261	COMB MONEY. An early bronze piece of this shape was known in China. Genuine specimens, very rare	—
	COPPER. Universally used. One of the earliest native media in America were almost pure copper nuggets found along lak Superior and highly prized in trade. See Native Copper	—
	COPPER NICKEL. Now in wide use throughout the world	—
	COPPER PLATE MONEY. See Haida Tribe, Alaska. See Sweden and Russia	—
W265	COQUILLO SHELLS used by Indians in Southern California	1.00
	CORAL. (See Aztec under Mexico.) Used in many parts of the world	—
	CORRUGATED CASH. (See China)	—
P268	COUNTING STONE MONEY. Santarem. Tapajas. Brazil	2.00
	COWRIE SHELLS. (See China and Sierra Leone, under Africa.) One of the oldest forms of money and used all over the World	—
P270	CROCODILE MONEY. Heavy Tin Coin in this shape about 5" long from Malay States. Very rare. PLATE	75.00
	CROSS MONEY. (See Africa) Baluba tribe	—
X272	CRYOLITE. Tokens of this metal were used to strike tokens for the Cryolite iMning Company. Greenland	—
PK273	CUT COINS. West Indies Islands. 1 Bit	10.00
PK274	2 Bits	10.00
PK275	4 Bits	25.00
Because of the shortage of small silver and copper coins, Spanish, Mexican and South American 8 Reales were cut, and often counterstamped for use in change. A good selection is generally available to interested specialists.		
K276	CUT COINS. Curacao. Cut of 3 Reales	2.50
	DENTILLA SHELLS or Elephant Tusk. Long thin shells used in California	—
	DOG TEETH MONEY. (See under New Guinea). PLATE	—
	DRUM MONEY. (See Alor Island) Drumshaped heavy silver. (See China)	—
	ECUADOR GOLD. (See under Inca)	—
	ELECTRUM. The earliest known round coin was made in Lydia about 800 B. C. Electrum staters of Carthage bring \$40.00	—
X282	— Electrum cup-shaped coins of Byzantium	20.00

X283	— ELEPHANT TAILS. Used for money. Elephants have hide over two inches thick and natives were unable to kill them in any great numbers. The tail was the property of the Chief who wore the hairs around his forehead. The Portuguese with guns, recognized the trading possibilities, killed many elephants and traded them to the Chiefs for slaves. Old specimens are worth about PLATE.	35.00
	ENAMEL. Post-war Germany during inflation 1919-22 enameled coins of Zinc, Clay, Coal, etc.	—
K285	— Corea used three denominations of silver coins (in 1878) with blue enamel center. Each coin	3.00
	ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS. Stamps of various values were encased in brass holders with mica fronts and used as change as well as advertising in the United States. Similar use was made in Germany, Austria, Italy, France and Scandinavia during Post-War Period, 1919-22, using both metal composition covers	—
P287	ENGLAND. TALLEY STICK. 1200-1500 A. D. Sticks of willow and hazel were used to record deposits and withdrawals by means of notches. The name of the owner was written in early Saxon script along one edge. Since most people could neither read nor write, and travel was hazardous, this method was popular until the establishment of the Bank of England. Nice specimen	75.00
K288	ERZERUM. Armenia. Small iron spear-point money. Used in trade with Persia. 1½"	20.00
W289	FEATHER MONEY. Hawaii Feathers of the "00" Bird. Single, \$5.00; Lot of 8	25.00
	These feathers were not used individually but made into beautiful cloaks and capes. One in Bishop Museum, Honolulu is valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Note: Egret feathers have been used in Central and South America and the Congo. (See also Quetzal Bird Feathers, under Mexico, and Feathers, under Vanikoro Island. See also, Brazil, Flamingo Feathers and Inca.)	
P290	— British Solomon Islands. Vera Cruz Group. Feather Money. Stick made from thousands of tiny red feathers of the honey bird. Rare	25.00
P291	— Brazil. Rio Banco Tribe. Feather money on long native cords. 10 feathers, 5" long	20.00
P292	— Brazil. Egret feather money worn on arm. Native fibre. Rare	25.00
P293	— Brazil. Zingu. Black and orange parakeet feather money. Nice. PLATE	25.00
P294	— Brazil. Urubu Tribe. 14" Red Feather with white feather attached	5.00
P295	— Brazil. Urubu Tribe. Many Flamingo feathers on native cloth and fibre string. 8x14" Rare	15.00
	FEUTCHWANGER METAL. Used to strike tokens in United States. Composition	—
	FIJI ISLANDS. Small Stone Axe Money	10.00
K298	— Whale tooth. (Also, see under Whale Teeth.) Large. 25.00 Small	20.00
P299	FISH HOOK MONEY. Flint, Alaska and British Columbia. Rare. PLATE	20.00
	See also Pearl Shell under New Guinea; Silver under Ceylon and Arabia.	
	FISH SHAPE COINS. See China. Similar pieces are known from the Upper Mekong Valley, Laos States, North Siam.	—
	FLINT. Has been used in trade since beginning of civilization. Tribes with deposits of flint learned to chip and flake them into weapons and tools and traded with tribes who did not. Gun flints were used in the American Colonies, in Ethiopia, and are still in use in remote parts of Africa.	—
	FLOATING MONEY. Certain money although made of metal, would float on water. See Bracteates. Also Native Copper.	—
	FRYING PAN MONEY. See China	—
	FUNERAL MONEY. See China	—
X305	FURS. Furs and Skins have been important media since the beginning of civilization	—
	GAUL. Early roulette or ring money of Tin. Rare	10.00
	GEMS. See Precious Stones. See Carnelian and Jade	—

X308	GERMBANY. During the period of inflation, 1919-22, coins and notes were made of many strange materials. These include cardboard, coal, chamois, leather, shoe, sole and scrap leather, shoe nails, linen canvas, burlap, enamel, glass, linoleum and other materials. In at least one instance, older silver coins of approximate dollar size (thalers and 5 marks) were counterstamped to pass for 100,00; 250,000; 500,00, Million, Billion and Trillion Marks	—
KP309	— Bracteates. Thin silver coins made by wooden dies. So thin they will float on water. Small	1.00
KP310	— Medium	2.00
KP311	Large	10.00
	GERMAN SILVER. A composition used in striking many tokens and medals	—
	GHOST HEAD MONEY. See Ant Nose Coins, under China)	—
	GIRAFFE TAIL HAILS. (See Elephant Tails.) Used as arm bands with small amulets of iron, ivory, medicine charms, etc.	—
	GLASS. See Ring money under Egypt. Also Arabic Coins; Bourjookes of Ethiopia; Post-war Germany, China)	—
P317	— Weight. Late Rome. Portrait. Very fine. Rare	20.00
	GOLD. Universally used. Rings of Gold (also silver and bronz) are mentioned many times in the Bible. (See Colombia, Ecuador and Peru Gold, under Inca; U. S. Territorial Gold; Gold ring money of Japan and Korea.) Gold dust in quills were used in Mexico and gold dust in buckskin bags or loose was used by the "Forty-Niners" in the United States	—
	GRAIN. From the beginning of civilization grain has been a universal medium, being exchange for oxen, sheep, slaves, wives, salt utensils, weapons, etc.	—
	GRASS. Mats or Cloth. See Papua, Angola, under Africa, Belgium Congo)	—
K321	GRASS MONEY. Arm Bands. South Sea Island. In general use. Abt. 4". Always very pretty	7.50
	GRATER MONEY. (See China)	—
X323	GREENSTONE (also Nephrite) Highly prized and used as a medium in New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand. Made into the forms of axes, rings of flat stone, long thin bars or "Hai", Idol Shapes, "Tiki-Tiki" and heavy clubs. (See New Guinea and New Zealand for more details). "Tiki" available at \$50 and up	—
P324	GUATEMALA. Guatemala, Maya Indians. Carved stone money. Human Face	25.00
	GUM. Triodia Gum was a current medium in Australia and New Zealand and was formerly used in fastening weapons to their shafts. Standard units were wrapped in coils of plaited human hair	—
	HACHITA DE COBRA. (See Mexico)	—
P327	HAIDA COPPERS. Copper money somewhat like the shape of a sheaf of wheat was used by the Haida Indians. They were valued by the number of Hudson's Bay Blankets they would buy. (Note the H. B. Blanket was not a bed covering but a piece of heavy blanket material worth about 50 cents). Small ones weigh only a few ounces and worth only 2 Blankets. UP to 175 pounds and valued at 5000 blankets. See also Plate Money. 50.00 to 1000.00	—
P328	— Small copper plates used in Alaska and British Columbia. Old with heavy patina. Nice specimens	10.00
X329	HAIR PIN MONEY. Double strand of silver with Arabic inscription from Arabic silver coins. Used along Persian Gulf and in Arabia. 2". PLATE	12.00
	HALBERD HEAD MONEY. (See China)	—
P331	HARPOON MONEY. Amazon River. 6". Crude iron harpoons used by Germans in trading with natives. PLATE	20.00
KP332	HAT MONEY. Pahang States, Malay Peninsula. Tin Coins, square, with center raised in shape of hat. Small	7.50
KP333	Medium. Ex. Rare	20.00
KP334	Yarge ones (4") \$35-\$60 depending on condition	—
	HAWAII: Feather of "OO" Bird see Feather Money	—
P336	— Small Stone Axe Money	10.00
	HORN: Buffalo horn was used in making paper money printing blocks in China and Tibet. Rhinoceros Horns were used as money in Ethiopia and on the White Nile	—

HORSE SHAPED MONEY, see Luristan

X339	HORSE SHOE SHAPED MONEY: A curious iron coin similar to half horseshoes were used in Sierra Leone	50.00
KP340	HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY MONEY. Alaska and British Columbia. This large outfit used several kinds of standard trade goods in buying from natives. Blue glass beads with many facets, pearl shell buttons with brass shanks, square pieces heavy blanket material and brass tokens with values expressed in beaver skins. Blue Glass Beads 15c each for \$1.00	—
X341	HUMAN HAIR: Natives on Tauma Island, Solomons, had such money. Hair was mixed with clay and pleated. Australian natives wrapped Triodia Gum in human hair	50.00
P342	INCA: Ecuador, Colombia and Peru. Small bronze or copper Axe Money about 2" very rare	20.00
	(Note: Heavy copper axes with hole at top were also used)	
P343	— Bell. Small copper bells from one eighth incl to top were used. Specimen very fine, nice patina	20.00
P344	— Clay Money. Form of Animal heads. Very rare	35.00
P345	— Copper Money with human face. Very rare	25.00
P346	— Copper Spade Money 4x8½". Very rare	75.00
P347	— Chisel Shape Money	25.00
P348	— Spear Money	50.00
P349	— Heavy Hatchet Money 4x4. Fine Patina. Very rare	75.00
P350	— Feather Money. Comonos. Tribe, Iquitos, Peru. Money of Flamingo feathers. Small Specimen	5.00
P351	— Large specimen. Many small feathers on fibre	35.00

MONEY OF THE INCAS

For the purpose of this article, we shall ignore the early or Megalithic Period in Northern South America, as little is known of its Unmismatic history

The Inca Period begins with the joining of the two Andine Megalithic cultures of Tishuanco and Urubamba Valley. The Inca conquered and controlled the northern coast region of South America about 1400 A.D. This area covered what is now roughly Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia and North Chile and was approximately the area occupied by them at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards under Pizarro in 1532.

We know that these people enjoyed a high degree of culture and were clever artisans; they domesticated the llama which they used as a beast of burden, enabling them to transport supplies over long distances which gave them a great advantage over their enemies in times of war; it also enabled them to carry on trade over wide areas. Their government, while comparatively mild on the surface, was pure despotism. The Inca, or chief ruler, as the representative of the Sun, headed the Army and Priesthood, made all laws and appointed the judges who enforced them. He was a superior being, the source of all power, the owner of all things. No one could approach him except barefooted and bearing tokens of homage.

It is not uncommon for a race of barbarous people to reach a high degree of development in one of the arts, but the Incas were unique in that they excelled in many arts. They were great architects, as proven by the remains of many of their structures; great engineers, as shown by their great aqueducts which supplied irrigation to desert coast lands. They made pottery in beautiful form, colors and decoration; wove textiles of a technique and design which have never been surpassed; they invented the "quipu," for the keeping of accounts.

Some authors disagree as to the extent the Incas developed trade, and some claim the Incas did not know of, nor trade with, the Mayas in Central America, and the Aztecs and other races in Mexico. We believe that a large and profitable trade did exist between these people as shown by the close similarity of their weapons, tools and media of exchange. It is true that the Incas were more advanced in agriculture, textile arts, construction of public works (such as roads, canals and aqueducts, etc.) and that the Mayas had a more "intellectual" culture in that they had a great knowledge of astronomy and used a written language (hieroglyphics) to communicate their thoughts and keep their records, but, as we shall see later, the various media of exchange were quite similar, indicating trade relations between them.

The media used by the Incas were (a) Things of beauty which could be worn on the body or attached to their clothing, thus being at once decorative, and a visible evidence of their wealth and standing in their community, (b) weapons, tools or other things that could be used or consumed. As has been true since the beginning of time, some things were more valuable than others. Materials plentiful in one locality and rare in others were exchanged between those who had them, and those who did not.

Before discussing the various media used, it might be good to know a little about the source of the materials used. Knowledge of metallurgy is often a good index to the degree of civilization attained by people. The Incas had available in their territory ample deposits of gold, silver, copper and lead. Silver was mined in great quantities, principally in the Potosi district. Most of the mining was done close to the surface as they had no means of sinking deep shafts. Copper was found in almost every part of their country and the region now known as Bolivia was rich in tin. Some lead was used in making weights, bores, etc, but these people knew nothing of iron until the arrival of the Spaniards. They did, however, know the art of making bronze by combining tin and copper. Incidentally, the old story of "tempered copper" is a fallacy. There never was such an art but the Incas did make bronze which was much harder and more suitable for making utensils and tools. Some gold was mined but the greater part was obtained from the rivers. During the dry season dams were built across sections of the streams thus retaining the heavier gold brought down-stream by the torrential waters caused by rain and melting snow.

GOLD MONEY

While the use of gold in standard sizes or definite weights was unheard of prior to the Spanish Invasion, the Inca recognized the value and beauty of gold and were clever artisans in shaping, casting and hammering gold. Gold beads were worn, along with precious stones, as necklaces. Bands of thin gold with embossed decorations were worn on the wrists and fastened to their clothing. Thin gold pieces in the shape of human figures, birds, fish, puma and other shapes were pierced and sewn to garments and belts. This was their wealth and could be exchanged for other commodities at will. Heavier pieces, usually in the shape of human figures were in common use. Ulloa says "the condition (standing wealth) may be known by their dress and the gold which they wear."

SILVER MONEY

The use of silver was prolific and many beautifully worked pieces are known in collections. However, since silver was much more common than gold it was used and worn by the people of the middle classes just as gold was used for the purposes described above.

COPPER MONEY

Copper, both pure and combined with tin were used in making tools and weapons of all kinds. That an extensive trade must have been carried on with other tribes cannot be disputed. The Tau or "T" shaped pieces of Mexico are identical with many of the Inca copper pieces, except that the Mexican *hachita de cobre* are thinner and more fragile. Small copper ax-shaped pieces from one inch to four inches long were used in Ecuador and Peru as a common media of exchange. Chisel-shaped copper pieces are also known. Many of these pieces are so small or so fragile that they could hardly have been used as tools. What seems to have been the nearest approach to a standard coin, are thin copper pieces with a human face on one side; occasionally, pieces have a face on both sides.

BEAD MONEY

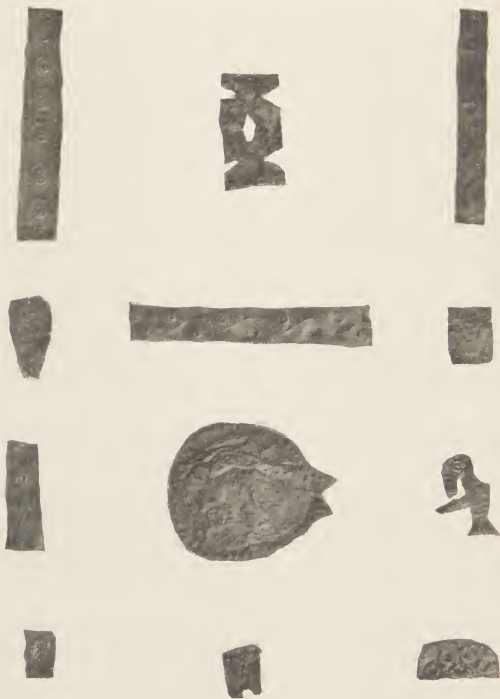
Beads of precious and semi-precious stones, emeralds, lazuli, amethyst, turquoise, smithsonite, agate, quartz and jade, as well as gold and silver, were used in the form of necklaces, sometimes with gold pendants in the shape of human figures, birds, fish, puma and other forms.

FEATHER MONEY

The Incas are known to have been very fond of bright colored feathers which were used to decorate their clothing, and which were worn on the forehead. The brilliant feathers of tropical birds were much in demand, and their trade was a definite part of the wealth of the people.

THE QUIPU OR INCA KNOT RECORD

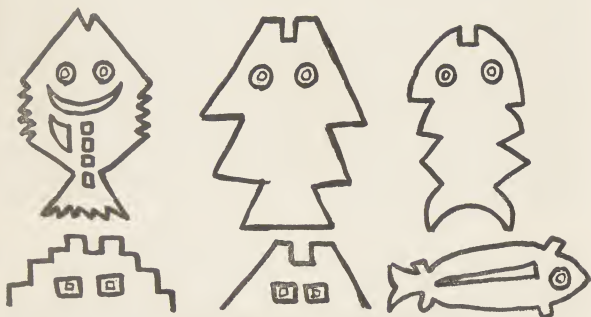
The use of knots in cords for the purpose of reckoning and recording numbers was universal. That the Incas had such a method proves the high degree of intelligence they



Inca Gold Coins. (521, 512, 519, 517, 520, 518, 515,
516, 513, 518, 518, 523 left to right).

INCA GOLD GOINS

-FISH-



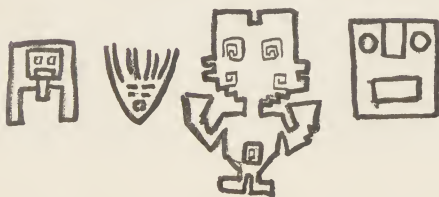
-BIRDS-



-PUMA-



-HUMAN FIGURES-



possessed, although it an anomaly that a people with such ability, a highly complex civilization, particularly in government, with a wealth of tradition, with a rich and expressive language, never developed a system of writing, either hieroglyphic or phonetic. Let us briefly explain how the quipu was used. The simplest form consists of one main (heavier) cord to which a number of pendant cords are attached. These pendant cords are usually of different colors. The knots are tied in these pendant cords. The system used varied and if a quipu changed hands it was necessary to explain the method used by the original owner. To explain its use let us take an example. Suppose the wealthy owner of a herd of llamas were going on a long journey, leaving an overseer in charge. Naturally during his absence there would be additions and losses to the herd. A red cord might be used to designate the number of old male llamas, blue, old female llamas; any increase in the flock might be indicated by other colors. The knots denoting the same number are tied in a horizontal line. Parallel to the main cord and across the pending strings. Let us assume the line denoting "hundreds" is two inches below the main cord; the one for "fifty," two inches below that; and the line for "ten," two inches below that. Now, if it was intended to record the loss of ten old llamas on the quipu, it would be done by tying a simple knot in the ten line.—These quipus are used to record the numbers of persons, animals, quantities of grain, cloth, etc.

MOTIVES OF INCA GOLD AND SILVER

As mentioned before, there are four main motives which continually occur on Inca decorations. They varied in different localities, showing how the arts developed along slightly different lines. We show a few examples of each.

Since the Incas had no written language, we must depend almost entirely on the relics of the past which have been found from time to time, and since the Spaniards were only interested in the intrinsic value of what the natives possessed, it is naturally impossible to definitely authenticate the exact use of many of the specimens. Future investigations may bring to light much new information.

P352 INCA. Money Strings. The Incas used different colored woven cords with knots to keep records of transactions. These are very rare. Single string, mounted for show	10.00
PK353 INDIA. Brass ring money. Punjab States. Snake heads. 4"	20.00
X354 INFLATION MONEY. See Germany and various materials	—
P355 IRELAND: Bronze Ring Money VF Rare	25.00
There were also silver & gold rings.	

(For Gold Ring Money see Under CELTIC)

X356 IVORY: Used in many lands. See Africa and China	—
JADE: Different types. Different shapes	25.00 50.00

JADE

Jade, the most valuable and most significant material in Chinese History has been known for centuries as "The Jewel of Heaven." The Chinese character that represents Jade is almost the same as that used for "Prince."

Through many centuries the Chinese have transmitted from Father to Son, and from Generation to generation of glyptic artists, the art of working jade and the many significant designs have gained steadily in symmetry and conventional perfectness through the process of centuries. It is therefore not surprising that much of the philosophy, much of the culture, and far more of the symbolism underlying Chinese thought is found in the unique and highly decorative carvings which represent the expressions of so many generations of Chinese craftsmen. The beauty of jade itself, combined with all the wisdom and craftsmanship of years makes a combination unsurpassed.

Jade was used not only in designing of new coinages (it was the practice of the mint artisans to present trial pieces of proposed new types of money to the Emperor and Empress for approval) but regular money for circulation only within the Imperial Palace compounds was used for many centuries. Most of these were beautifully worked with various emblems such as (a) The Dragon, a mythical animal regarded by the Chinese as having good rather than evil influence. (b) Clouds, usually surrounded by figures of immortals, dragons, etc. (c) The Lotus essentially a Buddhist symbol but also esteemed by the Taoists symbolizing carrying of auspicious wishes. (d) The Peach together with its blossoms. The peach tree of the God's was said to yield the fruit of eternal life, which ripened once every 3000 years, hence the peaches of immortality. (e) The sleeping Silkworm

a very ancient design usually repeated many times covering the entire reverse of palace coins. (f) The Cosmic Symbol of the Diety of Heaven. A perforated round disc used from very ancient times to designate the Diety of Heaven and one of the six "ritual jades." Usually called "Pi." Sometimes plain, unadorned, sometimes with obverse carved with other symbols, particularly dots or "sleeping silk worm." (g) The Bat, emblematic of happiness and long life. (h) The Butterfly, symbol of immortality which since the Ming Dynasty has had a high place in Chinese favor. (i) The Mystic Knot which originally came from India and represented as having no beginning and no end, sometimes called the "Knot of Everlasting Happiness." (j) Log Lie, a circular design meaning long life, very popular and widely used. (k) The Gourd, A Taoist symbol of mystery and necromancy and the emblem of Li-Tieh-kuai, one of the Eight Immortals. The spiral of smoke ascending from the gourd denotes his power of setting his spirit free from his body. (l) The YIN and YANG. In Chinese cosmogony, the Yang and Yin, are the negative and the positive principles of universal life, and are pictorially represented by the symbol of an egg showing the yolk and the white strongly differentiated. YANG signifies Heaven, Sun, Light, Male and is symbolized by the dragon. YIN stands for Earth, Moon, Darkness, Female and is symbolized by the Tiger and the Hare. Through their interaction the Yin and Yang produces the Five Forces or Five Elements. (m) The Fungus supposed to grow on the sacred mountain of Hua Shan and food for immortals.

Jade was also very popular by Amulets or Charms and these were sold by the Temple Priests to the wealthy, worn to bring good fortunes, male children, and for innumerable other purposes. While most of these amulets were worn by women also, around the neck or as belt buckles, some were exclusive for men, who habitually carried them, and in walking from place to place, would rub them between the fingers, these were called "fingering pieces." Such handling gave pleasure to the owner, improved the luster of the jade and was supposed to bring success to prayers. Most pieces contain one or more of the symbols mentioned before.

Some very valuable pades were kept permanently in the Temples before the High Altar. It was the custom of wealthy Chinese families to purchase from the Chief Priest beautiful jades bearing inscriptions asking for blessings from their ancestors. These "offerings" usually purchased at extremely high prices (depending on the quality and size of the Jade) were supposed to remain forever before the altar as a perpetual offering to the Gods. One such piece in the Sung Collection (exhibited privately at the Chicago Worlds Fair in 1932-33) was valued at Ten Million Dollars. Similar offerings were also made of brass in the form of trees (similar to the casting of Chinese cash) the end of each branch ending in a coin, each bearing different symbols and blessings.

Jade was also extensively used in the Temples as part of many rituals.

The value of jade depends largely on quality, and, contrary to the general belief that jade is green, it is found in every color and color combination from deep black to pure white.

JAPAN (See Munro, "Coins of Japan")

K357	Arrowheads of semi-precious stones, 3.00 to 5.00	—
P358	Sword Guard Coin, Akita. Large square copper, rounded corners	20.00
P359	Sword Guard Coin, Early period. Hand carved. Rare	10.00
K360	AKITA. Large flat pieces of silver of 8 momme and smaller. 1860 With countermarks. AKITA. 3x2. PLATE	15.00
K361	— 2½x1½	12.50
KP362	Cho-Gin. Long silver bar. Many counterstamps. 1x5".	15.00
K363	Oblong bar of silver bu, ½x1"	2.00
P364	ITZI bu (Bu). Rectangular	1.50
KW365	Mame-Gin or Bean oMney. Small thick base silver coins added to Cho Gin when not up to full weight. ½"	1.50
KP366	Gold Ring Money. Early feudal period. Gold over bronze ring. Rare. Described in Munro. Of 700 B.C. period	40.00
P367	Bronze ring money. 1" diameter. PLATE (Smaller \$25)	20.00
K369	Match Box Coin. Oblong silver bar, 5 momme Gin with counterstamps. 1x3. Rare	15.00
KP370	Temple Coins. Very large brass coins, 4 to 5". Several varieties	15.00
K371a	Earliest Coin. Rock Crystal. 700 B.C. Kirikodama. See Munro. Rare	—
K371b	Tiger Claw money. Early jade. ½". Shape of claw. See Munro. Rare	—
K371c	GREEN JADE. Small cylinder. See Munro PLATE 1. V. F., Very rare	—
P372	Wooden Money. Large wood replicas of Jap sen given to honor pupils in schools. Attractively made	10.00

K373	Rectangular and square 2" lead coins in very fine condition	12.50
K374	Yonezawa. Oval lead coin. Atai N. Hyaku. San Jui Shi Momme. 34 Momme=200 Sen. Munroe F. 16-18	12.50
PK375	Another. Made for distribution to Samurais or warriors. Atai Ni Hyaku. Rx. San Jui Momme. 34 Momme=200 Sen Munro 17. V.F.	15.00
JASPER. See Mexico and American Indian		
XKP377	JAVA. Bonds of Bar Coins cut from heavy copper bars during scarcity of silver. ½ Stuiver. Rare	10.00
XKP378	1 Stuiver	3.50
XKP379	2 Stuiver	5.00
XKP380	There is also a very rare 8 Stuiver Bar dated 1803. PLATE	200.00
X381	KEDAH. Island of Malaya. Peculiar tin coins in shape of Rooster with one to five small rings, each representing 100 Doits. Rare. Also known are "Tree" coins in tin	75.00
X382	KETTLE MONEY. Small copper kettles were highly prized by American Indians and were a standard medium payable in furs, etc.	—

(CHINA—Sometimes drum-shaped sycees are called "kettle-money")

KEY MONEY. See China

KNIFE MONEY. See China

K384	KOREA. Gold Ring Money. Gold over bronze base. Very rare. \$40.00 to \$200.00 depending on condition, period and gold content	—
P385	— Bronze ring money. Rare. Early 1500. PLATE	25.00
P386	— Cast strips of cash. No trunk was used in this case. Rare	25.00
P387	KURDISTAN. Heavy silver ring money, 5", ornately carved. Form of Torque or neck ring. This money combines portable wealth in case of sudden attack, and also protected the wearer from sword slashes. E. F. and very rare. Rarely found outside of museums, although we located one duplicate in the Gibbs Collection	250.00
K388	— Similar but base silver or brass. Rare. Size 5"	145.00
LAOS STATES. North Siam. See Pack Saddle, Tam'lung, Canoe, Boat, Pig Mouth, Tok and others		
KP390	— Mekong River. 1850. Very unusual wide silver ring money made in shape of coiled snake. Very rare. Twisted silver. Size 2½"	75.00
LARIN: See Arabia and Fish Hook or Hairpin Money		
LEAD (Galena) Used in many countries. New England Colonists used lead musket balls for change		

xx393	LEATHER MONEY: Used from very early days. Holland, France, Germany used it in making local and necessity coins and tokens in feudal period. Rare siege klippees were made at Wismar. Tokens of leather were used on Mexican Haciendas or Ranches as they could be carried without "sweating out." "Mexico, Hacienda Leather Token 1800 Thick leather 1¾"x2" stamped with Brand Mark. Extremely rare. PLATE	65.00
x394	Another 1½"x2", different. (Note: These pieces were pictured and described in New York Herald Tribune Oct. 29, 1938.) PLATE	65.00

German Inflation Period

396	Posneck Thick Shoe Leather 25 Pfennig. Gold 2x2" V. Rare	35.00
396	Posneck Thick Shoe Leather 50 Pfennig Gold 2½"x3" V. Rare. PLATE	50.00
397	Posneck Thick Shoe Leather 1½ Mark Gold Marks 4x7" V. Rare. PLATE	75.00
399	— Set of 3	135.00
K400	— German Inflation period 1919-22 20 Pfg. Small piece	2.50
W401	— Portugal. Square leather token. Rare but unclear inscription	10.00
See also Scrap leather, shoe leather, sole leather		
LIGNITE: See also Coal		
Lily Root Money see China		
Linen Money see Germany. Used 1919-22 during Inflation		
Linoleum see German used during Inflation 1919-22		

Liquor. Rum, Gin and Whiskey were important trade media during Colonial days when buying from the Indians. In building the Southern Pacific Railroad after the Civil War, part of the wages paid the workers was stipulated to be in **whiskey**

LITHUANIA: Amber was used in trading with the Arabs, who paid in Silver Dirams. These coins were melted into long bads of high grade silver about six inches long. These bads were then used in buying wheat, furs and other commodities from the Russians who in turn CUT the long bars in half, each Duke stamping the halves with his coats of arms. This is the origin of the ruble which means "to cut." Lithuania bars are worth from \$100 to \$150. Stamped Russian Rubles from \$100 to \$500. The first "Skillings" also originated here, being a bronze ring with thick ends. Twisted neck rings or torques of bronze, silver and gold were used. See also "Beggar Money"

409 LOAF MONEY: See China Sycee

LURISTAN. Early Persia. Recent Finds. Bronze Period 3000-1500 BC
Axe Shaped Bronze Money Finest Patina Excess. Rare. 5". Two types
from 100.00-500.00

P411 — Large 4x4" Horse Shaped Bronze Wonderful patina. Rare 150.00 and higher depending on condition

P412 Ring Money with Horse Head each end, Fine Patina Very Rare Wheel Shaped 75.00

P413 — Wheel Shaped Money with Horse Design. Finest patina, V. rare 75.00

(These are wonderful pieces and some of the very few are outside museums.)
Space does not permit us to list the many newly discovered money types of LURISTAN, a country of ancient wealth—the H. D. Gibbs collection has several priceless duplicates.

P414 MACEDONIA: Heavy bronze Ring Money. Very ornate. Fine patina 1½x2½ 35.00

MALAYA AND ISLANDS: See Crocodile money; Hat Money, Ceylon Fish Hook Money; Tegal, Kedah Rooster, Alor Island Drum Money

MANCHUKUO: See Tea Brick Money under China

MASTODON IVORY: Alaska. Million years old. Dark color. V. Rare 25.00

MATCH BOX MONEY: See Japan

P419 MAYA. Guatemala. Very small stone Axe shape money 1¼x1½ 15.00

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Aztec-Maya-Mixtec-Toltec and other Indians

W420 AXE MONEY. Hatchita de Cobre. Large size. Pick money 7.50

P421 — Stone. Very small stone axes used for money 15.00

P422 — Hematite. Very rare small axe 50.00

P423 — Jade money in form of miniature axe. 1¼x3¼" Finest green jade. Ext. rare 35.00

K424 BELL MONEY. Monte Alban. Fine. Bronze Patina. Perfect. Rare. 1". (Small) 30.00

P425 CHALCEDONY. White Lizard-shape money. Very rare 35.00

WK426 CHISEL, or HOE. Long very thin copper 3x8. Rare 7.50

KW427 — Long 3x5½. Thicker. Scarce type 12.50

W428 — Medium Narrow. Rare shape and type 2x4½ 10.00

P249 — Very small 2". Extremely rare 50.00

P430 — Heavy copper chisel money. 3¼x2x5. Rare 25.00

P431 — Small copper chisel money. Rare 20.00

P432 — Very rare "Hatchita de Cobre" made from chalcedony 35.00

X433 CHOCOLATE DISC MONEY. Said to have been used in Campeche District 10.00

CHOPPER. Called various names, Hatchita de Cobre, Tau, "T". See Axe

P435 CLAY MONEY. Aztec, Mixtec, Toletic and Tontonec. Each 10.00

WK436 COCOA BEAN MONEY. Used for change 1.00

P473 CORAL. String of red bead money. Rare 25.00

P438 — Heavy Tubular Beads. 1x3" 10.00

P439 FEATHERS. Tail feathers of the rare Quetzal Bird were of the highest value in days of Montezuma and Cortez. Short Feather 12". (Mexico & Guatemala)

P440 — Long Tail Feather 75.00

P441 Stone Mould. For casting gold ornaments. From Monte Alban Tombs. Ex. Rare 35.00

P442a	JADE. Long string of nine green jade bead money. Ex. Rare	100.00
P442b	JASPER. Swastika. Cross and anchor shaped money. Each	35.00
P443	JASPER. Round money of red and black Jasper. 2". Rare	20.00
	LEATHER MONEY. See Leather Money	
P445	LIZARD-SHAPE MONEY. Brown or Red Jasper. Very rare	35.00
P446	MAYA. Small stone Axe Money	12.00
P448	— Jade money with three half-moon marks equalling Three Hachita de Cobre. Ex. Rare	23.50
P449	SHIELD MONEY. Copper 1x3. Fine patina Scarce	10.00
P450	SNAKE: Money in the form of Snakes, made of Jasper, Obsidian and Chalcedony	50.00
W451	STONE MONEY. Digger Indians. Large holed stone pendant. Rare. (Aztec had flat uninscribed stones, always holed for wearing, and numbered stones from one to five Hachita de Cobre marked with half moons)	10.00
P452	— Round Stones with ornamental design, holed centers. Rare	20.00
P453	TURTLE SHAPED MONEY: Red, Pink and White Jasper	35.00
P454	— Red & Purple Jasper	35.00
P455	— Chalcedony, red and white color. Rare	40.00
(End of Section on Mexico)		
P457	MALAITA ISLAND. South Pacific String Red Shell Money	10.00
P458	— — Different shape of shell string 7". Rare older	15.00
	MICA: See American Indians	
	MILLION CASH see China; MILLION MARKS, see Germany	
xx461	MINT BARS see U. S. Territorial Gold. San Francisco silver bars 15.00 up	
W462	MOSS STONE used by American Indians. Very pretty	1.00
KP463	MOZAMBIQUE: Silver Bar Onca. Necessity Coin 1½x¾. Scarce	10.00
W464	NAILS: Hand Made Nails New England Colonies for Chance	1.00
	NATIVE COPPER, see Floating Money. Nuggets of almost pure copper were found along Lake Superior and small ones floated in the water. Standard media between Indian Tribes who made them into tubes, beads, breast plates, axes	
	NEPHRITE or Jadeite; see Jade, also Greenstone. See New Guinea, also New Zealand	
W469	NEW BRITAIN ISLAND (South Seas). Nassa Shell Money on native fibre	10.00
P470	NEW GUINEA. White shell money strung on native fibre. Long strip	10.00
P471	— Stone Axe oMoney of Greenstone or Nephrite. Very old. Highly polished and very rare 10"	100.00
P472	— Smaller specimen	50.00
P473	— Very small stone axe money	10.00
P474	— Pearl Shell Disco Money. Sepik River, town of Haub	10.00
K475	— Pearl Shell Fish Hook Money. Rare old specimen 4" long. PLATE	15.00
KW476	— Tobacco Stick Money (Note: Tobacco sticks made of a high percentage of licorice have been used for many years in trading with natives. U. S. Army Quartermaster now use it in part payment to native labor)	7.50
P478	NECK RING MONEY (see also Nias) woven gold neck ring money. Priceless. Valued \$750.00	
P481	NEW ZEALAND. Jade or Greenstone called "Tiki-Tiki" form of human figure or idol with hunched shoulder. Highly valued by natives and used only for important purchases. This is a most unusual specimen about 12"x5". Exc. Rare	200.00
P482	— Jade Long Dumbbell or Club Shape piece very old. Very Rare	300.00
P483	— Jade "Hai". Long, thin, greenstone 1"x6". Ex. Rare (Note: See also Triodia Gum. Obsidian and rough pieces of greenstone or nephrite were used also).	200.00
P484	NIAS. Carabobo Horn Neck Ring Money. Island of Nias. Very valuable	200.00
P485	NORMANDY ISLAND: Shell Eye Money. Very pretty and rare each	2.00
K486	NORTH INDIA, Punjab States. Solid silver ring money made from rupees. Natives seldom keep money in coin shape but have them made into bracelets, rings, lockets, which they can always change back into coins. Size 3". PLATE	25.00
P487	— Similar, but larger rink with Snake Heads. Brass. Scarce	25.00

W488	NOVACULITE. A stone used by American Indians in Arkansas to make beads	10.00
W490	OBSIDIAN: Highly prized because of hardness and sharp edges. Used by American and Mexican Indians in trade as an abrasive	2.00
W491	ODD SHAPED COINS: Dealers sell a nice collection of 12 pieces all dif. shapes	5.00
K492	PACKSADDLE or Tam'lung. Heavy Silver 6/ Tical, Laos States, North Siam. Very peculiar shaped money ring like, split in half. Scarce. PLATE	15.00
	PAN MONEY: see also Kettle Money. Copper pans or bowls were used as media in early Persia and Armenia (\$50-\$100) and were regular trade goods with American Indians. French Cameroun natives used large thin plates or pans of copper, 30"	—
	PANTS MONEY see China "Pu"	—
	PAPER: First used in China to make money. Now in universal use	—
	PAPER MONEY PLATES: See China and Tibet	—
P497	PAPUA: Woven mats or cloth of fine weave were highly valued and used for money. A small specimen	15.00
P498	— Pearl Shell Arm Ring Money with Trade bead strings. Nice	20.00
	PARCHMENT: Used in Germany during Inflation Period 1919-22 and in making Necessity or Siege Notes in early days	—
	PEARLS: Fresh water pearls were regular media among some American Indians. Fine breast pieces and neck rings have been found in many mounds decorated with pearls	—
	PEARL SHELL BUTTONS: see Alaska	—
KR502	PERSIA. See also Luristan and Armenia	175.00
P503	— Circa 1400 Bronze Ring Money. Wonderful patina. Rare. No ornaments	35.00
P504	— — Heavy Solid Silver Carved Ring Money Rare. Very ornamented	140.00
P505	— Copper bowl on plate money. Shallow bowl with many thousand words inscription. Used in trade for iron with Armenians and Kurds. Ext. Rare. About 7" diameter	125.00
P506	— Another with less inscriptions	100.00
	PERU: See Gold Inca	—
W508	PETRIFIED WOOD: Because of hardness and fine grain, taking a high polish, used in trade between Indian Tribes	2.00
	PEWTER: Popular in Malay States and nearby islands. See Hat Money of Pahang.	—
xx510	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Igorrotes used crude brass rings with knobs around edge. Valued at 3 Chickens. Scarce. Value	15.00
xx511	PIG MONEY: Pigs were, and are, standard measure of wealth in many South Sea Islands. Wooden pigs were used as money in Papua (Value \$50-\$75) See also Boar Tusks	—
K512	PIG MOUTH MONEY: A peculiar silver coin of hollow silver 2x2 Rare. See also Tok.	25.00
K513	— Smaller pig mouth money. Rare	15.00
	PILGRIM MONEY. See Tibet	15.00
	PLATE MONEY: See Russia and Sweden	—
K518	PLATINUM: While the only official current coins struck of platinum were made in Russia for only a few years, patterns or trial pieces have been made in several countries. Set of 3 Russian Coins sells at 1200.00 Deals sell French and Spanish platinum coins \$75 up	1200.00
K519	PORCELAIN: Siam. Rare varieties as the very rare Half and One Fuang "Woo Whade Kong See," 2 Pieces	2.00
KP520	— Common Gambling Tokens of Siam. Many varieties. each	.50
K521	— Germany Issued during Inflation Period (1919-22). Each Small 1.00; large	2.25
K522	POSTAGE STAMP MONEY: Thick stamps without mucilage were issued in Russia for change. Single Stamps .35; Block of 4 (See also Encased Postage Stamps.)	1.00
	POTLATCH MONEY: See Alaska. A full history was published in the Numismatist by H. D. Gibbs	—
	POT METAL: Many of the "notgeld" of World War I were made from old tin cans and refuse metal	—
	POTMONEY: See Pan, see Kettle. Ripley reported clay pots were used for money at one time	—

P526	PRAYER BOOK MONEY: During the Siege of Leyden, Holland in 1572, after using up all the Church Silver, lead and harness leather to make coins to pay the soldiers, the prayer books from the Cathedral were taken; the leaves pasted together and stamped with regular coin dies. 20 Sols	10.00
	PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES: See Carnelian, Mexico Jasper, Chalcedony. Japan Arrow points. A very rare private token of Siam is known with an uncut emerald in a Wheel or box made of brass	—
K528	— Japan. Miniature arrow points of semi-precious stone	4.00
	PU MONEY: See China	—
P530	PUERTO RICO. Clay money in shape of Human Faces, Animals, Birds, Reptile and Lizzard heads. Full description with each	20.00
	PYRITES: Iron and Gold Pyrites were used by American Indians	—
	QUILLE: Goose and other quills filled with Gold Wust were used by Mexican Indians. Cassowari quills strung with pearl shell and cocoa discs were used in the South Seas	—
	RANSOM MONEY: See China	—
	RAT TAILS: Used in the South Sea Islands. Reported by Ripley	—
	RATTAN: Arm bands used in Africa. See Angola	—
	RAWHIDE: Tokens were used on Haciendas in Mexico (see also Leather) The Russians printed notes on rawhide for use in Alaska	—
	RING MONEY: see many listings. RING DOLLAR see West Indies also Jade silver ring money 6, 12, 33, 64, 71, 89a, 91, 55, 109, 141, 386, 640 etc.	—
K538	British India. Small silver bracelet. Ring Money made from Rupees of India. About 1850 a.d. Formerly in a Famous French collection. Diameter—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	25.00
K539	British Solomon Islands, South Pacific Area, Pearl Sheet Arm Ring Money. In use until very recently. Diameter—3 inches	17.50
K540	Northern India. Radut States. Snake Shaped Large Round Ring Money. Ornately decorated—made of brass. Used about 1825 A.D. Diameter—4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20.00
K541	ROME: Early bronze ring money 600 BC with heavy patina. Rare Abt. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	32.50
P542	— — Smaller ring. Different type. Rare. Same diameter	30.00
K543	— Spear head money or arrowhead money. 400 B.C. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Nice patina. (Bell money \$15 \$25)	30.00
	ROOSTER MONEY: See Kedah	—
P545	RUSSIA: Silver Grivna or Bag Money. Thick in center tap ring at ends in from of horsehide bags used to transport wheat down Volga river	100.00
P564	RUSSIA. Beard Kopeck. Citizens desiring to wear a beard were required to have a token showing payment of tax (Specimens are known in Silver of a Value of \$50) Copper	20.00
P547	Bronze Bell Money used in Siberia Rare	25.00
	— Original rubles were called cut Lithuania Bars (ss Lithuania) Stamped by Dukes of Muscovy, Kiev, Tskov, Novogorad, etc. Russia also tied plate Money. Three genuine specimens of the Ruble and two of the Half Ruble are known. Copper 1-5-10 and 25 Kopeck copers are known. Rare. Russia also tried striking a round ruble in copper of which some five or six genuine specimens are known. Very rare	—
P549	— Wire Money: Thin slices were cut from Silver Bar Rubles and stamped with Rider Mounted	1.00
K550	Gold wire money—thin slices of gold stamped, as before	40.00
	SACK MONEY: Germany used burlap sack material during Inflation	—
	SALT: A very important media throughout all ages, and still current in parts of Africa. See Ethiopia and Sierra Leone under Africa. (Note: The word "Salary" comes from salt which was formerly part of the salary or pay of Roman soldiers.)	—
W553	SAND: So called "Sand Dollar" Mexico and S. California. Called this because of its crude type and sandy surface.	10.00
K554	SCALES: In early days every merchant had his own scales and set of weights to test coins, particularly gold. Early German scales, in case, sell for	17.50

SCALPS: Various animal and bird scalps have been used as currency. Woodpecker's scalps were used in Washington & Oregon		—
SEALING WAX: Tokens of this material mounted on bases of iron, wood and ivory were used in mining regions of Sweden		—
SEEDS: Dried and strung seeds have been used as money in South Seas, Africa, India and elsewhere		—
SHELLS: An important, and probably one of the oldest monies of the world were cowrie and other shells. Value depended on supply, scarceness of the shell or color, time required to break, chip, polish, drill and string. In the South Sea, white shell disc money was the commonest, pink was next; deep red was rarest. (Several strings with shell money are available. See 456, 7, 8, 469, 470, 575, 582 etc., etc. and plates \$15-\$20)		—
W559	— Lot of various commoner shells used to made money in South Seas. Value	2.50
P560	— Silver Shell Money of Siam. Heavy coin shell shape. aRrc see also Tok and Pig Mouth	25.00
SHELL EYES: See Normandy Islands		—
SHIELD MONEY: Natives of Guadalcanal used woven shields as wealth and stored against adversity. See China for Metal Shield Money. INCA Shield gold money: see INCA		—
W563	SHOE NAIL MONEY. For lack of small change Austria shoe nails after World War I. Not rare. A little lot sells	1.50
SIAM-BURMA-LAOS-STATES: See Canoe or Boat, Bullet, Willow Leaf, Weight, procelain, Packsaddle, tok, bar, pig mouth, shell, tiger tongue		—
SIBERIA & MONGOLIA. See Tea Money China. Cheese Money		—
SKINS. See Furs		—
SILVER. Universally used		—
K568	SLAVE TOKENS. Unusual copper, long, odd, shape of a sickle. Seljuks Period. Persia. About 1". Rare	15.00
SNAIL SHAPE MONEY. Silver. See China; Antimony, See Siam		—
SNAKE-SHAPED MONEY. Jasper, Obsidian and Chalcedony, Mexico		—
X571	SOAP MONEY. China used smal inscribed cakes of soap 2½x4" in Shanghai for emergency currency after Japanese Invasion	—
P572	— Mexico Hacienda Money. (Money of the Plantations) 1½x3", reading, "¼ Real Raphael De Vega." Schenke Collection. V. R.	150.00
K573	SOMBE. Iron soul money of 8". From Gouro on the upper Bandama River, French Ivory Coast. Used until 1915. Resembles somewhat the Gizi Penny. Rare	15.00
K574	SOLOMON ISLANDS. White Shell Arm Ring Money. Old. Scarce. No ornaments. 3"	17.50
KW575	— Long fine string of white shell disc money on native fibre. PLATE	17.50
W576	— Remarkable, rare old specimen, containing over 6000 shell discs in form of belt with divisions made by tortoise shell bars. Ex. Rare. No longer obtainable, this one availabel for sale	50.00
K577	— Tortoise shell ring money of great value	—
PP578	— FIRST "Axe Money." 10". Jadeite or Nephrite. Very old and very rare	65.00
W579	SOUL COIN. Long Iron Penny. See Siera Leone Africa, Gizi Penny	5.00
K580	SORCERER'S CHARM. String of shell beads with sorcerer's charm attached. Africa. 7"	25.00
W581	SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. Different shells used to make native money. Lot sells at	1.00
See also specimens under Axe, Beads, Boar Tusks, Feathers, Grass mats, cloth, jade, pig money, quills, teeth, tobacco, tortoise shell and others.		—
K582	Beautiful string of black and white beads on native fibre. New Hebrides Isl. 8". PLATE	17.50
SPADE MONEY. See First Coil of the World, under China		—
SPEAR MONEY. See Brazil, Cameroons, China, Ezerum		—
P858	SPELTER COINS. Rebel Coins struck in Annam. scarce. Each	1.00
SPICES. An mportant trade item in early trading days		—
SPIKES. Iron spikes were among the first monies used. A handful of iron skewers or spikes was a drachma—thus the Greek term. Scandinavia used thicker spikes or bars in Norse days		—

K588	SPOONS. Spoons were made from cones in Italy and Thailand to attract tourists. Specimen sell of \$5.00 or	7.50
	STAINLESS STEEL. See Acmonital. Used in Italy and Albania 1939-40	—
	STEEL. Canada issued "Blackout" Nickels in 1944. They are quite common and are easily obtainable	—
X591	STONE. Used as money in many lands. A most common money was used on the island of Yap and was called "Pai." Some weighed as much as a ton. Small specimens, thirty to fifty pounds, are worth PLATE	200.00
X592	STONE AXE MONEY. Early barter money in many lands. See "Maya" Incas in Peru, Indians in Ecuador and Columbia had an accounting system using colored strings fastened to a string belt with various knots indicating transactions. Extremely rare	—
P593	SINGLE STRING. Mounted in a nice holder with description sells for	5.00
P594	COMPLETE UNIT called "Quipus." Very rare. If obtainable	200.00
	STRIPS. Cast coins were often made in groups or strips and individual pieces were broken off, smoothed and placed in circulation. Such methods were in Morocco, Korea and China. Another type were those cast with a center stem with coins on each side like the limbs of a tree. See Money under China. Similar tree coins of Tin Piti were made in Tegal. See Tegal for Pitti. Some trees were made of Japanese coins and are excessively rare.	—
KP596	SWEDEN. This country made use of copper in plate form, from ½ Ore to 10 Daler. A nice selection is generally available for sale. They are priced: ½ Daler	25.00
KP597	1 Daler	35.00
KP598	Scarce—2 Daler	75.00
KP599	4 Daler	125.00
KP600	The 8 Daler coin is extremely rare and is valued at	1200.00
	The 10 Daler is UNIQUE	—
P602	SWORD GUARD SEN or Dollar. Japan. Large oval. Bronze. (See also Akita, Japan)	10.00
	SYCEE. See China	—
	TAM'LUNG. SEE Packsaddle	—
	TALLY STICKS. These have been used in almost every modern country. See England, Chin—Bamboo, Ivory. Very early ones are known with Coptic Inscriptions	—
	TAU or "T"—shaped Coppers. See Mexico Aztec	—
	TEA MONEY. See Brazil, Manau District, for very curious trade money called "Currana"	—
K608	TEA BRICKS. Used in China, Mongolia, Tibet, Siberia. Rarely offered for sale. We know of two large bricks in most beautiful condition. Inscr. in perfect lettering—Arabic, Mongolian and Chinese on obverse, Rx. Blank	\$100.00 to \$600.00

Hitherto unpublished

MANAUS TEA MONEY

The Brazilian in the district near Manaus cultivates a plant called "guarana" from which they make a very bitter tear which has certain medicinal qualities and is laxative. For their own use natives make the tea into sheets or sticks after grinding the tea into a paste. However, this tea is highly prized by the wild Indians who inhabit the jungles along the Amazon River. On certain days these people visit the tow of Manau for the purpose of trading their jungle products, egret, bird of paradise, parakeet, flamingo and other feathers. The local town-people make the guarana into attractive forms and colors to attract the eye of the wild natives. The tea is made into animal, bird, fish, reptile, turtle and other shapes. Some are painted with their natural colors, while others are brightly colored to catch the eye. Prices \$20.00 each. Some small pieces \$15. Very unusual and unpublished; the story is guaranteed authentic. Our PLATE shows 8 specimens. (After lot 275).

TEETH: Various teeth have been used by many aboriginal people. Dog teeth in New Guinea, Cuscus in Solomons, Whale in Fiji, Porpoise in South Seas, Polar Bear in Alaska, Tiger, Hippo, Crocodile in Africa, Elk, Human and Puma American Indians



Unpublished Brazilian tea money or Guarana from Manaus. See 117 and 608A.

- P610 — British New Guinea. European traders finding the natives valuing dog teeth highly, imported much finer teeth from Egypt and Turkey, and later imitated them in porcelain which (like the **manufacture** of wampm in the Colonies) soon spoiled their value. Porcelain Dog Teeth. PLATE Collar 150.00 Single 2.00
- W612 TEGAL: Tin Tree. Exc. Rare 250.00
- PK613 — WORLDS SMALLEST VALUED COIN. Tin pitti, small, very thin tin coin with value of one fifteenth hundredth of a cent 2.50
- x614 TEMPLE COINS: See China, Japan and Tibet. (at \$1 up) —
- TERRACOTTA: See American Indians —
- PK616 TIBET: Large Bronze Amulet Very old Ext. rare 6" Lobed border 50.00
- P617 — Largest Bronze Amulet Very old Rare 75.00
- P618 — Large Wood Block for printing paper money, with many characters carved on face, in rows. Rare 75.00
- KP619 Bronze Bel Coin 1500 AD Inscription. Rare 30.00
- 620 Pilgrim Money. A most unusual specimen. Hand-made, ornately hammered brass bottle, or jug, 4x5" given to important travellers by head Lama, and symbolizing "Everlasting Sustenance." All Tibetans, no matter how humble or rich, were obliged to give heup, food or lodging to bearer. Extremely rare. About 1600. PLATE 150.00

621	Wood Money of Bamboo $2\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ Thin. Long Inscriptions 1800 AD	20.00
K622	TIGER TONGUE MONEY: Long Silver Bar of Laos States, N. Siam with raised border like tigers tongue. Very Rare. PLATE	20.00
TIN:	Used to strike and cast money in many places, particularly in Malaya, Siam and Islands. See Crocodile, Hat & Rooster Money	—
TIN FOIL:	During inflation in Germany (1919-22), tin foil mounted on cardboard was used. Chinese make coins to bury with dead. See Funeral Money China	—
TINGLE-DANGLE	or Bridge Money. See China	—
Tobacco:	Has been a very important media. At one time Virginia used it as currency. Important in South Sea and African Trade. see New Guinea, also Angola (under Africa)	—
KW627	TOK: Base Silver coins of Laos, N. Siam. Small Mouth opening on reverse. Hollow Silver. Smallest size and rarest $\frac{1}{4}$ "	12.50
KW628	— — Medium Size 1"	7.50
KW629	— — Large Size 2" PLATE	10.00
KW630	— Solid Silver $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". No mouth opening. Round. PLATE	6.00
TOMBAK:	A composition of brass. Used Canada nickels 1942-43	—
TONGUE MONEY:	See China, also Tiger Tongue	—
TORGUE SHAPED MONEY:	Gold, Silver and Bronze rings were used in many countries in the early days. Current in Kurdistan, Luristan, Persia, Lithuania, Ireland and elsewhere. See under these countries	—
P634	TORTOISE SHELL: Malaita Island, South Seas. Odd shaped pieces, somewhat like a Chinese "Pu" coins. Single piece \$7.50; Set 3 sizes	20.00
	Tortoise ornaments in shape of fish, birds, etc. were fastened to Pearl Shell Breast Plate "Cap-Cap") as as dividers on shell and coconut disc money. Land tortoise shells were used in parts of Africa. Also used in Solomon Islands. Perfect pieces are valued very highly	—
TRADE BEADS:	Bright beads of many materials have been an important part of the currency of all aboriginal people	—
TREE MONEY:	See China, also see Strips	—
TRIODA GUM:	See Human Hair. This gum was gathered by Maori who wrapped it in plaited human hair and used as trade media	—
x639	TRUMBASH: A curious iron coin in shape of a throwing knife. Rare	75.00
P640	TURKEY: Very ornate carved hollow ring money made from dirhems (early Arabic silver coins)	35.00
TUSKS:	Many kinds have been used in various parts of the world. See Boar Tusks. Alaska Indians used Walrus tusks. Elephant tusks or ivory have always been eagerly sought	—
P645	— San Francisco Mint Silver Bars. Ordinary type about 6 ounces	12.50
P646	— — Very unusual cube 2×2 " over 18 ounces	75.00
P647	VANIKORO ISLAND. Santa Cruz Group, Solomon Islands. Feather money. Made of tiny red feathers of the honey bird fastened to a stick 12" long for wearing in the hair. Ex. Rare. PLATE	25.00
P648	VANIKORO. This was the "small money" and used for every day transactions. "Large" money consisted of rolls of these tiny feathers fastened to a base of sibusco root from 1" to 4" wide and from 15 to 35 feet long. We know of a small, very old coil, feathers almost black. Very rare and available	—
	Large coils of bright red feathers are worth \$750.00, but none have ever been offered for collectors	—
VELVET.	Notes were printed in Germany (1919-22). Inflation Period	—
X651	WAMPUM. (See American Indian Collection)	—
WEIGHT MONEY.	Set of weights in the shapes of ducks, chickens, elephants, used in Burma and Siam. (See also China; Ashanti (Africa). Gold weights.)	—
X653b	— Siam Weights. Elephant sets of 5 denominations are worth	40.00
W654	WEST INDIES ISLANDS.	100.00
	— Ring Dollar. In order to make change, some of the islands cut out the center of 8 reales pieces marking the plugs current for small change and the remaining rings for full value of the complete coin. Fine specimen sells for \$50-\$200.00, according to rarity. (See also CUT COINS)	—

K656	WHALE TEETH. These were highly prized and were the "gld" money of Fiji! Wealth was figured on the number of "tamba" a man owned and they were displayed only on special occasions. Value nice old specimens at	50.00
K656	WHEEL MONEY. Brass tokens in shape of a wheel. ½". Siam. Scarce (See also Luristan, Gaul.)	3.00
	WIFE-BUYING MONEY. (See Africa, Angola, Belgium Congo, Camerouns, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Ator Islands etc.)	—
K660	WILLOW LEAF MONEY. An early money used throughout Europe. Leaf design. Rare. 1"	10.00
	WIRE MONEY. An early money used throughout Europe consisted of coils of bronze wire which could be broken to make the desired change. Fine specimens are very rare. (See Arabia, Larins, Ceylon, Fish Hooks and Russia) PLATE	—
	WOOD Utilized in many lands, usually in emergencies. Hacienda Tokens of Mexico, Necessity money of Japan. (See Pig Money, also Japan, Bamboo.) Even used by firms in the U. S. A. (so-called woodeq nickels.)	—
	Y SHAPE. A curious iron money used in Africa. Belgium Congo	—
	ZINC. Universally used	—

(End of Section on odd and Curious Money)

